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PUBLIC LAND

STATISTICS

1989

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**

U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the balanced management of the public lands and resources and their various values so that they are considered in a combination that will best serve the needs of the American people. Management is based upon the principles of multiple use and sustained yield; a combination of uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources. These resources include recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, fish and wildlife, wilderness, and natural, scenic, scientific, and cultural values.

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PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 1989

Volume 174

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Note.—Unless otherwise specified, tables present data for the 1989 fiscal year period (Oct. 1, 1988—Sept. 30, 1989).

CHANGES IN 1989 EDITION

One new table has been added to this year's edition of *Public Land Statistics*; no tables have been dropped. The energy and mineral resources tables have been rearranged to better present their data. Significant changes are described below. Table numbers refer to the 1989 edition unless otherwise noted.

Table added:

Table 45.—*Approved coal logical mining units (LMU)*: This table portrays a segment of information which has not been represented in past editions.

Other changes:

Table 26.—*Fish and wildlife habitat improvements completed during fiscal year 1989*: The title was revised to more accurately reflect data presented in the table.

Table 38.—*Bureau of Land Management lands designated as wilderness by Congress as of September 30, 1989*: The title was revised to show that Congress, not BLM, designates lands as wilderness.

Part I

LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The total area of the 50 States is 2.3 billion acres. The Federal Government has, at various times in U.S. history, held title to about 80 percent of the Nation's total area. Today, Federal civil and defense agencies administer 688 million acres, or 30 percent of the total area (Table 4).

The Bureau of Land Management has exclusive jurisdiction for about 39 percent, or 270 million acres, of the federally owned lands (Table 5). Approximately one-third of this area is in the State of Alaska. Other major land-holding agencies in the Department of the Interior include the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bureau of Reclamation.

Up to the present, title to approximately 1.1 billion acres has been transferred to individual citizens, businesses, and non-Federal governmental organizations under Federal legal authority generally referred to as the "land laws." Substantial portions, amounting to over 287 million acres, have been removed from Federal ownership under the authority of the Homestead Laws. Another 328 million acres have been granted to States to help support public schools, develop transportation systems, and promote general economic development (Table 2).

In Western Oregon, an area of 2.6 million acres comprise the Oregon and California (O&C) revested lands (Table 6). Originally public domain, this acreage was reconveyed and revested to the United States from grants made to private concerns to construct the Oregon and California Railroad and the Coos Bay Military Wagon Road.

TABLE 1.—*Acquisition of the public domain, 1781 to 1867*

Acquisition	Area				Cost ^a
	Land	Water	Total	Percent of total U.S. land	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>		
State cessions (1781-1802) . . .	233,415,680	3,409,920	236,825,600	10.2	^b \$6,200,000
Louisiana Purchase (1803) ^c . . .	523,446,400	6,465,280	529,911,680	22.9	23,213,568
Red River Basin (1782-1817) . . .	29,066,880	535,040	29,601,920	1.3	.....
Cession from Spain (1819) . . .	43,342,720	2,801,920	46,144,640	2.0	6,674,057
Oregon Compromise (1846) . . .	180,644,480	2,741,760	183,386,240	7.9	.....
Mexican Cession (1848)	334,479,360	4,201,600	338,680,960	14.6	16,295,149
Purchase from Texas (1850) . . .	78,842,880	83,840	78,926,720	3.4	15,496,448
Gadsden Purchase (1853)	18,961,920	26,880	18,988,800	0.8	10,000,000
Alaska Purchase (1867)	365,333,120	12,909,440	378,242,560	16.3	7,200,000
Total public domain	1,807,533,440	33,175,680	1,840,709,120	79.4	85,079,222

^aCost data for all except "State Cessions" obtained from Geological Survey, *Boundaries, Area, Geographic Centers* (Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1939), pp. 249-251.

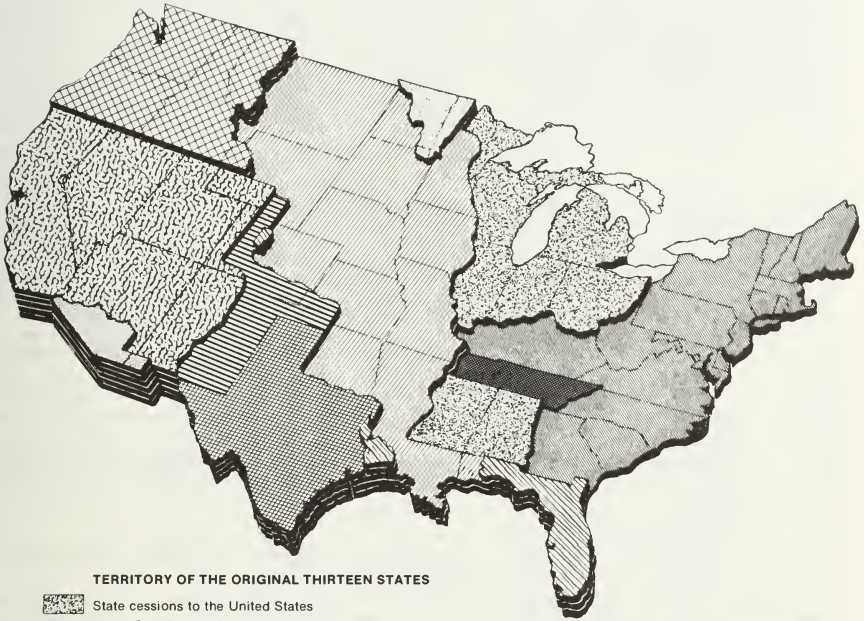
^bGeorgia Cession, 1802 (56,689,920 acres). See Donaldson, Thomas, *The Public Domain, Its History, with Statistics* (Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1884), p. 11.

^cExcludes areas eliminated by treaty of 1819 with Spain.





Note.—Alaska has been adjusted for the recomputation of the areas of the United States that was made for the 1980 decennial census.

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, *Areas of Acquisitions to the Territory of the United States...* (Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1922). Acreages therein are based on findings adopted February 2, 1912, by the Secretary of the Interior.



ACQUISITIONS








TERRITORY OF THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES

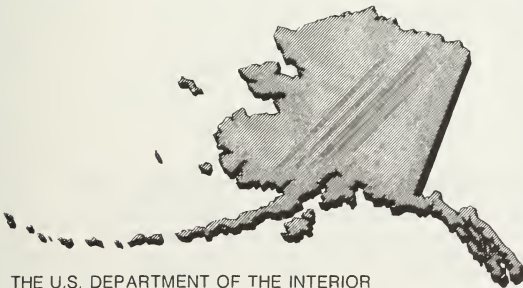
-  State cessions to the United States
-  North Carolina cession to the United States, 1790
-  United States cession to Tennessee, 1806 and 1846
-  The Original Thirteen States (present area) plus the District of Columbia

TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS
(Annexation of Texas, 1845)

-  United States purchase from Texas, 1850
-  State of Texas (present area)

OTHER ACQUISITIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

-  Louisiana Purchase from France, 1803
-  Treaties with Great Britain, 1783 and 1817
-  Treaty with Spain (cession of Florida and adjustment of claims), 1819
-  Oregon Compromise with Great Britain, 1846
-  Cession from Mexico, 1848
-  Gadsden Purchase from Mexico, 1853



ALASKA
Purchased from Russia, March 30, 1867

PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS

TABLE 2.—Disposition of public lands, 1781 to 1989

Type of Disposition	Acres
Disposition by methods not elsewhere classified ^a	303,500,000
Granted or sold to homesteaders ^b	287,500,000
Total unclassified and homestead dispositions	591,000,000
Granted to States for:	
Support of common schools	77,630,000
Reclamation of swampland	64,920,000
Construction of railroads	37,130,000
Support of miscellaneous institutions ^c	21,700,000
Purposes not elsewhere classified ^d	117,600,000
Canals and rivers	6,100,000
Construction of wagon roads	3,400,000
Total granted to States	328,480,000
Granted to railroad corporations	94,400,000
Granted to veterans as military bounties	61,000,000
Confirmed as private land claims ^e	34,000,000
Sold under timber and stone law ^f	13,900,000
Granted or sold under timber culture law ^g	10,900,000
Sold under desert land law ^h	10,700,000
Total miscellaneous dispositions	224,900,000
Grand Total	1,144,380,000

^aChiefly public, private, and preemption sales, but includes mineral entries, scrip locations, and sales of townsites and townlots.

^bThe homestead laws generally provide for the granting of lands to homesteaders who settle upon and improve vacant agricultural public lands. Payment for the land is sometimes permitted, or required, under certain conditions.

^cUniversities, hospitals, asylums, etc.

^dFor construction of various public improvements (individual items not specified in the granting acts), reclamation of desert lands, construction of water reservoirs, etc.

^eThe Government has confirmed title to lands claimed under valid grants made by foreign governments prior to the acquisition of the public domain by the United States.

^fThe timber and stone laws provided for the sale of lands valuable for timber or stone and unfit for cultivation.

^gThe timber culture laws provided for the granting of public lands to settlers on condition that they plant and cultivate trees on the lands granted. Payments for the lands were permitted under certain conditions.

^hThe desert land laws provide for sale of arid agricultural public lands to settlers who irrigate them and bring them under cultivation.

Note.—Data are estimated from available records.

TABLE 3.—Grant lands confirmed to States, fiscal year 1989

Geographic State	Number of grants	Total acres
Alaska ^a	21	287,942
Utah	1	7,354
Total	22	295,296

^aDoes not include 26 confirming patents, 805,758 acres (title previously transferred by tentative approval (TA)).

TABLE 4.—*Comparison of federally owned land with total acreage of States, fiscal year 1988*

State	Acreage owned by the Federal Government			Acreage not owned by Federal Government	Total acreage of State	Percent owned by Government ^a
	Public Domain	Acquired by other methods	Federal total			
Alabama	3,302.2	546,344.6	549,646.8	32,128,753.2	32,678,400	1.682
Alaska	295,435,853.6	801,084.9	296,236,938.5	69,244,661.5	365,481,600	81.054
Arizona	30,692,423.1	1,667,095.4	32,359,518.5	40,328,481.5	72,688,000	44.518
Arkansas	785,749.2	1,599,856.0	2,385,605.2	31,213,754.8	33,599,360	7.100
California	41,223,074.2	3,336,679.8	44,559,754.0	55,646,966.0	100,206,720	44.468
Colorado	18,637,361.4	1,143,845.8	19,781,207.2	46,704,552.8	66,485,760	29.753
Connecticut .....	.....	13,926.8	13,926.8	3,121,433.2	3,135,360	0.444
Delaware .....	.....	30,355.7	30,355.7	1,235,564.3	1,265,920	2.398
District of Columbia ...	8.6	11,092.6	11,101.2	27,938.8	39,040	28.436
Florida	212,385.6	3,049,300.2	3,261,685.8	31,459,594.2	34,721,280	9.394
Georgia .....	.....	1,492,636.0	1,492,636.0	35,802,724.0	37,295,360	4.002
Hawaii	2,016.4	282,703.1	284,719.5	3,820,880.5	4,105,600	6.935
Idaho	31,267,453.0	826,709.1	32,094,162.1	20,838,957.9	52,933,120	60.632
Illinois	409.2	494,646.7	495,055.9	35,300,144.1	35,795,200	1.383
Indiana	432.0	468,749.2	469,181.2	22,689,218.8	23,158,400	2.026
Iowa	340.7	158,892.7	159,233.4	35,701,246.6	35,860,480	0.444
Kansas	1,747.8	687,714.9	689,462.7	51,821,257.3	52,510,720	1.313
Kentucky .....	.....	1,392,065.4	1,392,065.4	24,120,254.6	25,512,320	5.456
Louisiana	21,933.3	6,515,713.6	6,537,646.9	22,330,193.1	28,867,840	22.647
Maine	58.5	152,561.0	152,619.5	19,695,060.5	19,847,680	0.769
Maryland .....	.....	196,901.2	196,901.2	6,122,458.8	6,319,360	3.116
Massachusetts .....	.....	82,691.9	82,691.9	4,952,188.1	5,034,880	1.642
Michigan	295,218.1	3,275,227.4	3,570,445.5	32,921,714.5	36,492,160	9.784
Minnesota	1,182,798.9	1,221,538.1	2,404,337.0	48,801,423.0	51,205,760	4.695
Mississippi	2,377.1	1,662,370.8	1,664,747.9	28,557,972.1	30,222,720	5.508
Missouri	2,849.3	2,028,819.9	2,031,669.2	42,216,650.8	44,248,320	4.592
Montana	25,025,906.8	2,419,529.6	27,445,436.4	65,825,603.6	93,271,040	29.426
Nebraska	54,227.6	469,286.8	523,514.4	48,508,165.6	49,031,680	1.068
Nevada	55,055,780.9	353,599.9	55,409,380.8	14,854,939.2	70,264,320	78.859
New Hampshire	3.8	749,029.1	749,032.9	5,019,927.1	5,768,960	12.984
New Jersey	103.1	162,708.3	162,811.4	4,650,628.6	4,813,440	3.382
New Mexico	21,962,436.3	3,783,339.4	25,745,775.7	52,020,624.3	77,766,400	33.107
New York	65.9	239,562.3	239,628.2	30,441,331.8	30,680,960	0.781
North Carolina .....	.....	2,239,064.1	2,239,064.1	29,163,815.9	31,402,880	7.130
North Dakota	246,407.6	1,711,876.4	1,958,284.0	42,494,196.0	44,452,480	4.405
Ohio	134.4	330,338.7	330,473.1	25,891,606.9	26,222,080	1.260
Oklahoma	91,111.8	784,181.7	875,293.5	43,212,386.5	44,087,680	1.985
Oregon	30,013,312.0	2,197,907.0	32,211,219.0	29,387,501.0	61,598,720	52.292
Pennsylvania	16.6	661,592.7	661,609.3	28,142,870.7	28,804,480	2.297
Rhode Island .....	.....	4,535.4	4,535.4	672,584.6	677,120	0.670
South Carolina .....	.....	1,181,211.8	1,181,211.8	18,192,868.2	19,374,080	6.097
South Dakota	1,519,619.7	1,156,419.3	2,676,039.0	46,205,881.0	48,881,920	5.475
Tennessee .....	.....	1,355,365.5	1,355,365.5	25,372,314.5	26,727,680	5.071
Texas	315.7	2,704,631.3	2,704,947.0	165,512,653.0	168,217,600	1.608
Utah	30,196,084.5	1,440,048.5	31,636,133.0	21,060,827.0	52,696,960	60.034
Vermont .....	.....	353,899.2	353,899.2	5,582,740.8	5,936,640	5.961
Virginia	42.0	1,910,150.6	1,910,192.6	23,586,127.4	25,496,320	7.492
Washington	10,590,797.4	2,063,528.4	12,654,325.8	30,039,434.2	42,693,760	29.640
West Virginia .....	.....	1,408,569.8	1,408,569.8	14,001,990.2	15,410,560	9.140
Wisconsin	10,802.8	1,892,762.8	1,903,565.6	33,107,634.4	35,011,200	5.437
Wyoming	28,673,015.7	332,707.8	29,005,723.5	33,337,316.5	62,343,040	46.526
Total	623,207,976.8	65,045,369.2	688,253,346.0	1,583,090,014.0	2,271,343,360	30.302

^aExcludes trust properties.

Note.—This table represents the most current data available from the General Services Administration. Data does not include inland water.

Source: General Services Administration, except "Acreage of State": Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, from the 1980 decennial census.

TABLE 5.—Public lands under exclusive jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, fiscal year 1989

State	Vacant public lands ^a				Reserved lands			Grand Total Acres
	Outside grazing districts Acres	Within grazing districts Acres	Total Acres	LLU ^b Acres	Other Acres			
Alabama	2,844	.....	2,844	.....	107,846	.....	110,690
Alaska	c92,740,505	.....	c92,740,505	.....	.....	.....	c92,740,505
Arizona	1,418,035	10,101,481	11,519,516	32,321	876,747	.....	12,428,584
Arkansas	1,650	.....	1,650	.....	289,107	.....	290,757
California	12,916,375	2,479,671	15,396,046	.....	1,808,643	.....	17,204,689
Colorado	476,864	6,790,659	7,267,523	.....	972,166	.....	8,276,890
Florida	1,666	.....	1,666	.....	23,765	.....	25,431
Idaho	427,185	10,739,002	11,166,187	72,276	629,310	.....	11,867,773
Illinois	3	.....	3	.....	5,000	.....	5,000
Indiana	40	.....	40	.....	240	.....	280
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400	.....	1,400
Kansas	985	.....	985	.....	.....	.....	985
Louisiana	3,961	.....	3,961	.....	305,260	.....	309,221
Michigan	979	.....	979	.....	74,807	.....	75,786
Minnesota	41,345	.....	41,345	.....	145,211	.....	186,556
Mississippi	1,801	.....	1,801	.....	55,971	.....	57,772
Missouri	600	.....	600	.....	2,175	.....	2,775
Montana	1,150,721	4,939,857	6,090,578	e1,809,702	170,378	.....	8,070,658
Nebraska	7,660	.....	7,660	.....	.....	.....	7,660
Nevada	3,141,270	44,616,668	47,757,938	3,127	201,571	.....	47,962,636
New Mexico	1,369,491	11,139,813	12,509,304	9,229,500	131,109	.....	12,869,913
North Dakota	66,849	.....	66,849	.....	181	.....	67,030
Ohio	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	40
Oklahoma	2,816	.....	2,816	.....	.....	.....	2,816
Oregon	559,238	12,454,699	13,013,937	80,101	h2,597,636	.....	15,691,674
South Dakota	272,596	.....	272,596	.....	6,999	.....	279,595
Utah	.....	20,410,900	20,410,900	45,033	1,685,975	.....	22,141,908
Washington	310,005	.....	310,005	.....	2,577	.....	312,582
Wisconsin	609	.....	609	.....	157,631	.....	158,240
Wyoming	3,928,364	11,276,232	15,204,596	110,434	3,189,004	.....	18,404,034
Total	118,844,497	134,948,982	253,793,479	2,319,695	13,440,709	.....	269,553,883

^aThe following types of surveyed and unsurveyed public and ceded Indian lands are included: Areas withdrawn under the Executive Orders of November 26, 1934, and February 5, 1935 (43 CFR 2400.0-3 et seq.); areas embraced in mineral withdrawals and classifications; areas withdrawn for resurvey, and areas restored to entry within national forests (Act of June 11, 1906, 34 Stat. 233; 16 U.S.C. 506-509), within reclamation projects (Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388), and within power site reserves (Act of June 10, 1920, 41 Stat. 1063; 16 U.S.C. 791). These lands are not covered by any non-Federal right or claim other than permits, leases, rights-of-way, and unreported mining claims.

^b"Land Utilization Project" lands, purchased by Federal government under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and subsequently transferred by various Executive Orders between 1941 and 1958 from jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to the U.S. Department of the Interior, now administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Acreages are within grazing districts unless otherwise noted.

^cThis is an estimated acreage based upon a percentage of the total Federal acreage conveyed in fiscal year 1989. Figures have not been maintained in the past as to particular agency jurisdiction over conveyed land. Beginning in fiscal year 1990, these figures will be tracked.

^d36,721 acres within grazing district lands and 480 acres outside grazing district lands.

^e1,804,287 acres within grazing district lands and 5,415 acres outside grazing district lands.

^fAn audit and review resulted in figures being increased 1,130 acres.

^g229,460 acres within grazing district lands and 40 acres outside grazing district lands.

^hIncludes 2,076,561 acres of recovered Oregon and California Railroad Company lands and 74,547 acres of Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands (See Table 6).

ⁱAcreage was erroneously reported in the 1988 edition of *Public Land Statistics* as being outside grazing districts.

^jTotal acreage is outside grazing district lands.

Note.—Lands under BLM's exclusive jurisdiction are those lands (and resources) managed solely by BLM. Table includes all unperfected entries except for those involving reclamation and forest homesteads.

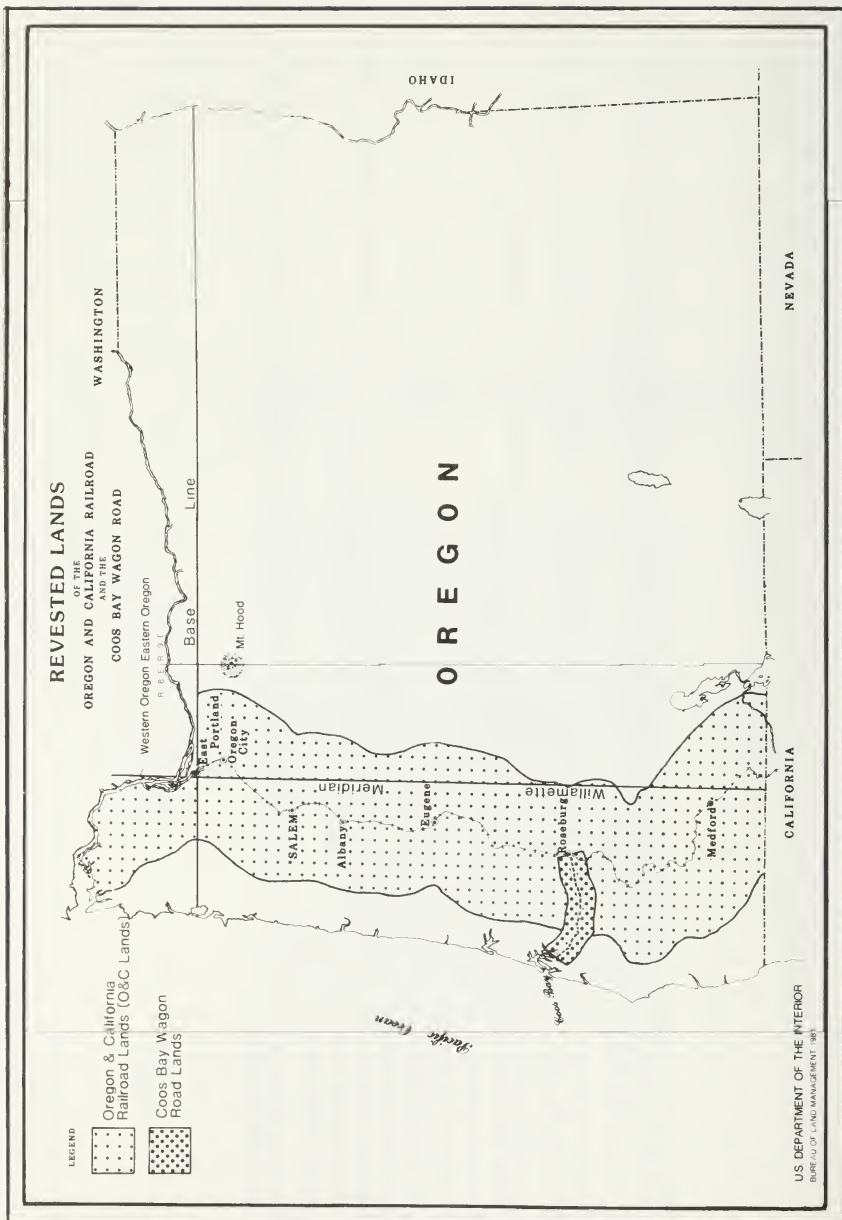


TABLE 6.—Area of Oregon and California (O&C) revested lands, fiscal year 1989

Oregon County	O&C lands ^a	Controverted O&C lands ^b	Special act O&C lands ^c	Coos Bay lands ^d	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Benton	51,439	.....	1,720	.....	53,159
Clackamas	^e 50,041	35,949	5,688	.....	91,678
Columbia	11,080	.....	.....	.....	11,080
Coos	98,982	23,002	.....	59,914	181,898
Curry	36,681	56,735	.....	.....	93,416
Douglas	611,599	95,641	.....	14,633	721,873
Jackson	^e 389,468	25,332	20,971	.....	435,771
Josephine	258,763	109,244	182	.....	368,189
Klamath	46,202	20,962	.....	.....	67,164
Lane	279,144	95,293	.....	.....	374,437
Lincoln	8,773	.....	.....	.....	8,773
Linn	85,578	520	.....	.....	86,098
Marion	20,747	.....	.....	.....	20,747
Multnomah	4,247	.....	.....	.....	4,247
Polk	41,026	.....	1,160	.....	42,186
Tillamook	38,286	.....	.....	.....	38,286
Washington	11,691	.....	.....	.....	11,691
Yamhill	32,814	.....	.....	.....	32,814
Total	2,076,561	462,678	29,721	74,547	2,643,507

^aThese lands are administered by the Bureau of Land Management. They include O&C timber on non-Federal land on 322 acres in Columbia County and 243 acres in Yamhill County.

^bUnder the provisions of Public Law 426, approved by the 83rd Congress on June 24, 1954, these lands were declared to be revested O&C railroad grant lands. They have been placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture to be administered with National Forest lands, with all revenues derived from such lands to be handled in accordance with the provisions of Title II of the O&C Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874) as amended by Public Law 426.

^cCertain O&C areas have been set aside by various Acts of Congress to be administered by the Forest Service without losing their O&C identity. The lands in Benton, Clackamas, Jackson, and Polk counties are watershed lands, while the land in Josephine County is an administrative site.

^dAdministered by the Bureau of Land Management; excludes Coos Bay Wagon Road timber on 87 acres of non-Federal land in Coos County.

^eAcreage change is the result of a land sale.

Part II

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Land Disposition and Use

Under the public land laws, the Bureau of Land Management administers 270 million acres of federally owned lands (Table 5). The Bureau issued 1,771 patents during fiscal year 1989, transferring 780,128 acres of public lands from Federal ownership. Patents or certificates issued in conjunction with public land sales totaled 162 and covered 8,212 acres. Purchase monies collected during the fiscal year for all types of land transactions totaled \$16,983,673.98 (Table 7).

A total of 231,008 acres of Federal lands were exchanged for 285,638 acres of State or private land (Table 8). These exchanges generated \$3,021,077.00 (Table 7).

At the close of fiscal year 1989, there were 67,998,512 acres of patented lands on which minerals have been reserved to the United States. A total of 708,707 acres were patented with minerals reserved during the year (Table 9).

A total of 43,769 acres were withdrawn from all forms of entry. Withdrawals were revoked on 62,844 acres (Table 10).

There were 931 nonspecific land use authorizations in effect under 43 CFR 2920 covering 141,111 acres at the close of the fiscal year. Revenue collected totaled \$601,712.31 (Table 11).

A total of 917 Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) leases covering 120,489 acres were in effect at the end of the fiscal year. Airport leases totaled 96 and covered 19,329 acres. Leases, permits, and other miscellaneous authorizations generated a grand total of \$93,134.03 (Table 12).

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS
Land Disposition and Use

TABLE 7.—Applications, entries, selections, and patents, fiscal year 1989

Type by State	Applications, entries, and selections				Patents Issued		Purchase money
	Allowed		Approved		Number	Acres	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres			
Desert land							
Idaho	1	132	.....	.....	4	276	.....
Nevada	2	640	5	1,305	\$1,306.00
Utah	1	38	.....	.....	2	400	400.00
Wyoming	3	335	.....	.....	.....	.....	83.79
Total desert land	5	505	2	640	11	1,981	1,789.79
Land sales (FLPMA)							
Arizona	2	6	.....
California	28	2,892	1,044,361.10
Colorado	5	175	71,992.63
Idaho	10	567	30,952.00
Minnesota	3	39	12,840.00
Montana	2	1	700.00
Nebraska	1	40	1,400.00
Nevada	12	1,556	6,082,169.20
New Mexico	37	93	90,876.99
Oregon	10	964	65,009.00
South Dakota	2	120	9,922.50
Utah	30	964	161,825.00
Washington	3	8	8,334.00
Wyoming	17	787	96,500.60
Total land sales	162	8,212	7,676,883.02
Mineral							
Alaska	4	1,271	1	80	3,437.50
Arizona	6	2,303	.....	.....	5,945.00
California	5	294	.....
Colorado	1	3,204	2	9	625.00
Idaho	3	30	.....
Montana	5	2,646	5	2,646	11,685.00
Nevada	7	1,404	4	11,829	29,985.00
New Mexico	1	20	50.00
Oregon	3	886	2	106	1,950.00
Utah	1	83	210.00
Wyoming	7	917	8	4,248	10,625.00
Total mineral	33	12,631	32	19,345	64,512.50
Indian new trust							
Arizona	1	25	1	25	.....
Wyoming	8	285	.....
Total Indian new trust	1	25	9	310	.....
Indian fee and reissue trust							
California	8	80	.....
Idaho	25	2,305	.....
Kansas	24	498	.....
Montana	239	42,414	239	42,414	.....
North Dakota	21	2,354	21	2,354	.....
Oklahoma	68	5,588	.....
Oregon	2	80	.....
South Dakota	53	9,467	53	9,467	.....
Washington	5	125	.....
Total Indian fee and reissue trust	313	54,235	445	62,911	.....
Miscellaneous cash sales							
Color-of-title							
Alabama	1	160	200.00
Idaho	2	37	36,600.00
Louisiana	1	3	823.43
Minnesota	1	40	1,920.00
New Mexico	43	149	218.75
North Dakota	1	40	1	40	280.00

**TABLE 7.—Applications, entries, selections, and patents,
fiscal year 1989—continued**

Type by State	Applications, entries, and selections				Patents Issued		Purchase money
	Allowed		Approved		Number	Acres	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres			
Oklahoma	9	2	11.25
Oregon	1	39	1	39	49.00
Utah	1	8	1,670.00
Wisconsin	2	70	657.00
Total color-of-title	2	79	62	548	42,429.43
Recreation and public purposes							
Alaska	2	657	.....
Arizona	3	334	3	108	288.00
California	7	4,795	.....
Colorado	1	39	100.00
Idaho	2	169	.....
Minnesota	2	44	.....
Montana	1	1	.....	1	1	135.00
Nevada	4	231	15,200.00
Oklahoma	2	11	1,050.00
Utah	3	75	3	145	6,250.00
Wyoming	2	72	250.00
Total recreation and public purposes	7	410	29	6,272	23,273.00
Other							
Alaska	a ²¹	105	262.50
Idaho	b ¹	140	.....
Nevada	c ⁹	79	3,723,119.00
Oregon	d ¹	49	6,468.00
Wyoming	e ⁶	693	6	693	6	693	35,823.33
Total other	6	693	6	693	38	1,066	3,765,672.83
Total Miscellaneous							
Cash Sales	6	693	15	1,182	129	7,886	3,831,375.26
Conveyance of federally owned mineral estates							
Arizona	6	1,958	10,276.00
California	11	1,450	31,097.13
Colorado	1	80	50.00
Florida	4	60	62.50
Georgia	1	140	.....
Michigan	1	61	.....
Minnesota	2	5	.....
Nebraska	1	80	.....
Nevada	3	3,932	1,800.00
New York	1	6	778.32
Tennessee	4	71	1,456.12
Wyoming	8	413	.....
Total conveyance of federally owned mineral estates	43	8,256	45,520.07
Exchanges^e							
Alaska	2	10,474	.....
Arizona	20	36,701	45,073.00
Arkansas	1	80	.....
California	27	22,987	.....
Colorado	8	2,345	148,000.00
Idaho	21	58,974	.....
Michigan	3	225	23,450.00
Minnesota	1	80	2,000.00
Montana	64	20,079	.....
Nevada	3	5,562	.....
New Mexico	7	6,213	125,699.00
Oregon	13	13,731	42,055.00
South Dakota	4	616	.....

TABLE 7.—*Applications, entries, selections, and patents, fiscal year 1989—continued*

Type by State	Applications, entries, and selections				Patents Issued		Purchase money
	Allowed		Approved		Number	Acres	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	
Utah	6	24,062	2,633,200.00
Washington	7	17,324	1,600.00
Wyoming	2	353	.....
Total exchanges	189	219,806	3,021,077.00
State grants							
Alaska	^f 39	478,697	921	287,942	.....
Utah	1	7,354	.....
Total State grants	39	478,697	22	295,296	.....
Corrections							
Alabama	22	3,331	.....
Alaska	5	31,833	.....
Arizona	1	160	.....
Colorado	1	113	.....
Florida	1	80	.....
Idaho	1	.....	.....
Louisiana	1	339	.....
Michigan	3	208	.....
Minnesota	1	.....	.....
Mississippi	2	1,114	.....
Montana	2	160	.....
Nevada	1	3	3,000.00
Ohio	1	163	.....
Oklahoma	2	17	1.25
Washington	1	2	.....
Wisconsin	2	120	.....
Total corrections	47	37,643	3,001.25
Other							
Alaska	^h 29	31,379	ⁱ 674	209,017	.....
Montana	^b 3	400	3	400	.....
Nevada	^j 3	9,132	2,339,515.09
New Mexico	^k 1	480	.....
Oregon	^l 1	7	1	7	.....
Total other	33	31,786	682	219,036	2,339,515.09
Grand Total	11	1,198	436	579,196	1,771	^m 780,128	16,983,673.98

^a 16 homesites, 80 acres, and 5 headquarters sites, 25 acres, all conveyed under the Act of May 14, 1898, 30 Stat. 413, as amended and supplemented.

^b Reclamation homestead under the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388).

^c Santini-Burton Act of December 23, 1980.

^d Bureau of Reclamation sale under the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388).

^e Includes Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) exchanges, National Forest exchanges, and other exchanges. Refer to Table 8, Land Exchanges, for more detailed information.

^f Tentative approvals that transfer title prior to survey; confirmatory patent will issue following survey.

^g Original patents only; does not include 26 confirmatory patents on 805,758 acres because title was previously transferred under tentative approvals.

^h Interim conveyances under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of December 18, 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601), and other acts, which transfer title prior to survey; confirmatory patent will issue following survey.

ⁱ 35 ANCSA patents, 141,742 acres; and 639 Native Allotment Certificates under the Act of May 17, 1906, as amended, and the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA, 43 U.S.C. 1635), 67,275 acres; does not include 36 confirmatory patents on 895,509 acres because title was previously transferred under interim conveyances.

TABLE 7.—*Applications, entries, selections, and patents,
fiscal year 1989—concluded*

ⁱ1 patent issued under the Act of September 27, 1988 (102 Stat. 1802), 80 acres; 1 patent under the Act of April 26, 1963 (77 Stat 14), 9,012 acres; and 1 patent under the Act of November 19, 1988 (102 Stat 4629), 40 acres.

^kState mineral exchange patent issued under the Exchange Act of October 21, 1976, and Sec. 104 of the San Juan Wilderness Act of October 20, 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1131).

^lEquitable adjudication patent issued under the Act of September 20, 1922 (43 U.S.C. 1161).

^mThis total does not include 62,911 acres in Indian fee and reissue trust patents and 37,643 acres in correction of patents and other conveyance documents, for a total of 100,554 acres.

Note.—“Purchase money” includes all revenues collected during the reporting fiscal year at allowed and approved stages from all ongoing cases leading to patent; this money is not necessarily identifiable with those lands reported patented during the fiscal year.

TABLE 8.—*Land exchanges, fiscal year 1989*

Type of exchange by State	Number of patents or deeds issued	Area received	Area patented or deeded ^a
		Acres	Acres
National Forest exchanges^b			
Alaska	1	64	60
Arizona	4	3,457	427
Arkansas	1	80	80
California	13	4,507	11,122
Colorado	4	913	829
Idaho	9	16,221	12,710
Michigan	3	374	225
Minnesota	1	120	80
Montana	6	4,161	7,342
Nevada	1	200	120
New Mexico	2	63	60
Oregon	7	8,497	2,425
South Dakota	4	.....	616
Washington	5	25,491	16,355
Wyoming	1	53	31
Total National Forest exchanges	62	64,201	52,482
Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) exchanges^c			
Arizona	16	94,484	36,274
California	27	9,392	22,987
Colorado	4	1,656	1,516
Idaho	12	35,482	46,264
Montana	58	9,722	12,737
Nevada	2	6,146	5,442
New Mexico	5	17,088	6,153
Oregon	6	7,339	11,306
Utah	6	33,051	24,062
Washington	2	1,960	969
Wyoming	1	1,667	402
Total FLPMA exchanges	139	217,987	168,112
Other exchanges			
Alaska	^d 1	3,450	10,414
Total other exchanges	1	3,450	10,414
Grand Total	202	285,638	231,008

^aPublic domain lands are patented; acquired lands are deeded by the government.

^bAct of March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465) as amended.

^cAct of October 21, 1976 (90 Stat. 2756; 43 U.S.C. 1716).

^dIssued pursuant to the exchange authority of Sec. 1302(h) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of December 2, 1980, 16 U.S.C. 3192(h).

TABLE 9.—Patents issued with minerals reserved to the United States through fiscal year 1989

Geographic State	Type of mineral reservation							Total Acres
	All minerals Acres	Coal Acres	Oil and gas Acres	Phosphate Acres	Oil and gas plus other minerals Acres	Miscellaneous minerals and combinations Acres		
1909* — 1948								
Alaska	6,501	10,823	1,095	.....	773	.....	19,192
Alabama	4,412	63,586	9,563	.....	2,889	.....	80,450
Arizona	2,547,517	4,403	27,497	.....	.....	101,880	2,681,297
Arkansas	1,107	1,520	15,043	85	40	.....	17,795
California	2,352,070	3,005	156,783	.....	23	1,864	2,513,745
Colorado	4,271,042	1,348,288	215,423	.....	38,494	.....	5,873,247
Florida	1,154	.....	2,304	.....	520	.....	75,237
Idaho	1,291,163	11,749	4,940	71,259	216,060	.....	1,793,948
Illinois	634	120	.....	270,036	.....	754	754
Iowa	359	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	359
Kansas	54,384	.....	1,421	.....	.....	.....	55,805
Louisiana	1,223	.....	17,105	.....	3,844	.....	22,172
Michigan	1,935	.....	3,261	.....	.....	.....	5,196
Minnesota	235	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	243
Mississippi	974	.....	10,231	.....	.....	.....	11,205
Missouri	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166
Montana	3,983,640	6,658,554	987,472	11,290	17,788	150	11,668,894	
Nebraska	72,964	.....	3,253	.....	.....	.....	76,217
Nevada	242,717	960	1,119	.....	80	40	244,916
New Mexico	6,378,118	614,779	112,995	680	70,673	2,092,091	9,269,336	
North Dakota	134,578	4,636,851	11,915	.....	1,164	40	4,784,548
Ohio	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	744	782
Oklahoma	48,781	.....	10,917	.....	.....	.....	59,698
Oregon	1,639,741	5,598	14,369	.....	480	.....	1,660,189
South Dakota	1,565,802	187,722	6,328	.....	.....	.....	1,759,852
Utah	856,083	215,528	98,922	21,576	8,157	1,680	1,201,946	
Washington	262,444	14,535	2,518	.....	384	400	280,281
Wisconsin	1,546	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,546
Wyoming	9,541,179	2,297,363	376,906	32,037	17,341	257	12,265,083	
Total through 1948	35,272,508	16,075,384	2,091,380	406,971	378,710	2,199,146	56,424,099	

Fiscal period ^b	363,466	24,868	18,287	1,138	7,662	4,235	419,656
1949-1950	1,258,347	64,204	650,841	5,075	109,323	36,586	2,124,376
1951-1960	2,103,335	44,578	893,114	559	498,973	30,663	3,571,222
1961-1970	2,914,664	9,344	186,689	340	185,764	49,784	3,346,585
1971-1980	38,651	110	7,334	160	13,613	3,239	63,107
1981	34,815	1,683	4,798	.....	7,794	2,747	51,837
1982	37,620	2,365	43,654	.....	14,097	32,856	130,592
1983	326,185	1,203	31,964	123	1,410	17,710	378,595
1984	138,108	198	44,015	67	10,102	25,989	218,479
1985	27,279	1,696	36,810	.....	5,289	7,867	78,941
1986	74,640	6,134	22,169	.....	11,304	3,650	117,897
1987	223,298	442	21,618	34	57,004	62,023	364,419
1988	611,297	1,024	54,496	.....	35,680	6,210	708,707
1989 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total 1949 through 1989	8,151,705	157,849	2,015,789	7,496	958,015	283,559	11,574,413
Grand Total	43,424,213	16,233,233	4,107,169	414,467	1,336,725	2,482,705	^c 67,998,512

^aMinerals began to be reserved with the Agricultural Coal Lands Act of March 3, 1909; acts expanding on this and covering other minerals were subsequently enacted.
^bAs of June 30 through 1976; thereafter, as of September 30.
^cDoes not include 165,712 stockraising homesteads comprising 70,362,925 acres that reserved all minerals to the United States. Some of these homesteads were entered but not patented.

Note.—Data prior to 1949 was tabulated from incomplete records. Data includes patents issued on both BLM and Forest Service lands.

TABLE 10.—*Withdrawals and revocations, fiscal year 1989*

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications
Alaska			
Bureau of Land Management		1,800	99
Federal Aviation Administration		66	
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration			8,500
U.S. Air Force	8,237		
U.S. Army		143	
Total Alaska	8,237	2,009	8,599
Arizona			
Bureau of Reclamation			640
Bureau of Prisons			86
U.S. Geological Survey		173	
U.S. Forest Service			6
Total Arizona		173	732
California			
Bureau of Land Management		69	2,655
Bureau of Reclamation		81	
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service			160
U.S. Forest Service		165	
Total California		315	2,815
Colorado			
Bureau of Land Management	7,902		
Department of Energy	340		
U.S. Forest Service	3,236	2	
Total Colorado	11,478	2	
Idaho			
Bureau of Land Management		59,029	
Bureau of Reclamation		435	
U.S. Forest Service		81	
Total Idaho		59,545	
Kansas			
U.S. Army		76	
Total Kansas		76	
Montana			
Bureau of Land Management		5	
Bureau of Reclamation		20	
U.S. Forest Service		99	
Total Montana		124	
Nevada			
Bureau of Land Management		40	
Federal Aviation Administration	399		
Total Nevada	399	40	
North Dakota			
Department of Agriculture		40	
Total North Dakota		40	

TABLE 10.—*Withdrawals and revocations, fiscal year 1989—concluded*

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications
Oregon			
Bureau of Land Management		83	
Corps of Engineers		20	
National Park Service			1,640
U.S. Air Force	2,622		
Total Oregon	2,622	103	1,640
South Dakota			
U.S. Forest Service	50	100	
Total South Dakota	50	100	
Utah			
Bureau of Land Management	8,219		
Bureau of Reclamation	991		
Total Utah	9,210		
Washington			
Bureau of Land Management		317	
Total Washington		317	
Wyoming			
Bureau of Land Management	11,773		
Total Wyoming	11,773		
Grand Total	43,769	62,844	13,786
Summary by Agency			
Bureau of Land Management	27,894	61,343	2,754
Bureau of Prisons			86
Bureau of Reclamation	991	536	640
Corps of Engineers		20	
Department of Agriculture		40	
Department of Energy	340		
Federal Aviation Administration	399	66	
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration			8,500
National Park Service			1,640
U.S. Air Force	10,859		
U.S. Army		219	
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service			160
U.S. Forest Service	3,286	447	6
U.S. Geological Survey		173	
Agency Totals	43,769	62,844	13,786

Notes: The above figures are a compilation of withdrawals, revocations, and modifications which were administratively made by the Secretary of the Interior.

There were no Engle Act withdrawals during fiscal year 1989.

TABLE 11.—*Nonspecific land use authorizations, fiscal year 1989*

Geographic State	Type	Operations during fiscal year 1989					In effect as of September 30, 1989	
		Authorizations issued		Revenue collected	Authorizations terminated		Total authorizations	
		Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Alaska	Permits	45	7,426	\$5,766.64	26	5,740	65	18,802
	Leases	7	1,932	8,326.05	.....	.....	19	2,013
	Easements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	Permits	61	9,370	7,225.00	19	8,830	99	10,244
	Leases	5	1,015	75,037.00	1	1,000	34	1,300
	Easements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	Permits	272	19,536	60,671.00	229	4,884	65	14,792
	Leases	7	1,085	282,365.56	2	6	91	1,652
	Easements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	Permits	12	13,544	14,886.00	29	16,462	22	342
	Leases	1	50	20,350.00	.....	^a 338	12	668
	Easements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	Permits	83	1,854	53,045.28	48	1,615	^b 168	7,289
	Leases .....	.....	.....	13,570.89	.....	^c 4	15	^d 412
	Easements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	Permits	1	160	5,223.98	1	18	4	159
	Leases .....	.....	.....	1,350.00	.....	.....	12	459
	Easements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	Permits	7	80	12,065.00	15	64	25	^b 5,977
	Leases	1	3	1,051.00	3	23	^b 5	53
	Easements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	Permits	11	574	6,724.41	15	640	24	116
	Leases .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	14
	Easements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	Permits .....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	8	79
	Leases .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Easements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	Permits	32	31,556	13,574.00	4	9	83	63,586
	Leases	4	7	173.00	1	1	54	825
	Easements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	Permits	46	246	6,133.50	34	148	42	10,244
	Leases	1	140	7,599.00	1	5	12	408
	Easements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8
Washington	Permits	2	8	100.00	.....	.....	9	138
	Leases .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Easements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	Permits	27	450	5,020.00	31	3,158	46	1,358
	Leases .....	.....	.....	1,455.00	2	66	7	38
	Easements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	135
Totals	Permits	599	84,804	190,434.81	456	41,568	660	133,126
	Leases	26	4,232	411,277.50	10	1,443	263	7,842
	Easements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	143
Grand Total .....	.....	625	89,036	601,712.31	466	43,011	931	141,111

^a Acreage adjustment to correct previous year's change from lease to permit.

^b Figures have been revised based on recalculations; therefore, totals cannot be compared with last year's.

^c Acreage was reduced in an existing issued lease.

Note —Authorizations in this table occur under 43 CFR 2920, which authorizes uses not specifically authorized under other laws or regulations and not specifically forbidden by law. Residential, agricultural, industrial, and commercial uses may be authorized.

TABLE 12.—Miscellaneous land use authorizations, fiscal year 1989—concluded

Type of lease by geographic State	Operations during fiscal year 1989					In effect as of September 30, 1989	
	Authorizations issued		Revenue collected	Authorizations terminated		Total authorizations	
	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Special land use permits							
Alaska	1	3,760	.....	.....	.....	1	3,760
Arizona .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	(^c)
California	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Colorado .....	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	2	96
Idaho .....	.....	.....	.....	1	60	3	1,525
Nevada .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	14
Utah .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	11,043
Wyoming	6	1,768	140.00	1	1	13	2,150
Total special land use permits . . .	8	5,618	140.00	2	61	32	18,591
Other authorizations							
Alaska .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	^d 3	480
Arizona	7	854	9,463.00	6	804	^e 35	25,702
Colorado .....	.....	.....	(^f)	.....	.....	^g 1	40
Idaho	15	312	22,000.00	7	240	^h 146	3,625
Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	ⁱ 9	16
Utah	7	200	.....	4	160	^j 5	50
Total other authorizations	29	1,366	31,463.00	17	1,204	199	29,913
Grand Total	107	12,863	93,134.03	81	10,978	1,271	188,616

^aAn audit and review resulted in figures being adjusted; therefore, totals cannot be compared with last year's.

^b0.01 acre.

^c0.20 acre.

^dHot springs leases.

^eCooperative agreements, recreational use permits, and reclamation leases; correction of case types added 24 reclamation leases comprising 24,824 acres.

^fLessee not billed; litigation is in progress.

^gWater well lease under Sec. 40 of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437).

^hConsist of free-use permits and 44 Salmon River recreation use permits.

ⁱ8 Mining claim occupancy leases, 15 acres, and 1 communication site lease, 1 acre.

^j5 permits that were issued to allow brine shrimping along the shores of the Great Salt Lake.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Range Management

The range management activities of the Bureau of Land Management are carried out under the authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. Rangelands comprise a substantial portion of the public lands in the 11 Western States and Alaska. They provide habitat for domestic livestock, wild horses and burros, and wildlife.

The Bureau administers the public lands within grazing districts under the authority of Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act. During fiscal year 1989, grazing permits held by 12,362 operators authorized use of about 11.9 million animal unit months (AUMs) of forage on 143 million acres of public land (Tables 13 and 15).

Public lands which lie outside grazing districts; are administered, for grazing purposes, under the authority of Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act. Grazing leases, held by 7,263 operators, authorized use of about 1.5 million AUMs of forage on approximately 16 million acres of public land (Tables 14 and 16) during the fiscal year.

Receipts from Section 3 grazing use returned \$14,720,347 to the U.S. Treasury during the fiscal year. Receipts from Section 15 grazing leases totaled \$2,462,618 (Table 60). The grazing fee for the 1989 grazing year was \$1.86 per AUM, and the fee for the 1990 grazing year is \$1.81 per AUM.

NOTE ON GRAZING YEAR AND FISCAL YEAR

Grazing administration is based on a grazing year which begins on March 1 and ends on February 28 or 29 of the following year (03/01- Feb 28/29). AUM calculations are made within the grazing year and do not conform to other time periods or years such as fiscal year.

Development of grazing statistics for any time period which does not coincide with the grazing year will include AUM's from time periods outside the grazing year.

The authorized AUM statistics in tables 13 and 14 were obtained by summing the AUM values for all bills that were due during the fiscal year. This method results in the inclusion of AUM's used in parts of three fiscal years as shown below:

Use made prior to 10/01/88 (fiscal year 1988) but billed in fiscal year 1989.

Use made during fiscal year 1989 (begin and end grazing dates within the fiscal year).

Use began, and was paid for, in fiscal year 1989 and ends during fiscal year 1990.

TABLE 13.—*Summary of authorized use of grazing district (Section 3) lands, fiscal year 1989*

Administrative State	Cattle	Horses and Burros	Sheep and goats	Total
Number of operators^a				
Arizona	333	77	.....	.....
California	243	8	19	.....
Colorado	899	54	138	.....
Idaho	1,266	121	119	.....
Montana	2,386	104	144	.....
Nevada	499	77	72	.....
New Mexico	1,315	382	133	.....
Oregon	779	51	6	.....
Utah	1,219	66	271	.....
Wyoming	844	154	162	.....
Total number of operators	9,783	1,094	1,064	.....
Animal unit months (AUMs) authorized^b				
Arizona	366,972	4,461	.....	371,433
California	188,377	76	18,223	206,676
Colorado	296,333	2,895	90,469	389,697
Idaho	876,853	7,057	98,868	982,778
Montana	1,205,525	5,672	46,419	1,257,616
Nevada	1,649,887	9,474	163,572	1,822,933
New Mexico	1,246,579	17,157	143,169	1,406,905
Oregon	815,670	3,180	3,602	822,452
Utah	671,066	3,161	277,655	951,882
Wyoming	1,004,919	13,668	345,075	1,363,662
Total AUMs authorized	8,322,181	66,801	1,187,052	9,576,034

^aMany operators own more than one kind of livestock and thus are listed under two or three table columns. Because of these overlaps, a valid total cannot be obtained and is therefore not shown.

^bTotals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The Grazing Authorization and Billing System and the Range Management Automated System, Bureau of Land Management.

TABLE 14.—Summary of authorized use of grazing lease (Section 15) lands, fiscal year 1989

Administrative State	Cattle and Yearlings	Horses and Burros	Sheep and goats	Total
Number of operators^a				
Arizona	317	13	2	.....
California	456	12	43	.....
Colorado	389	21	65	.....
Idaho	461	30	35	.....
Montana	1,484	38	101	.....
Nevada	15	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	771	13	43	.....
Oregon	1,059	35	23	.....
Wyoming	1,502	73	226	.....
Total number of operators	6,454	235	538	.....
Animal unit months (AUMs) authorized^b				
Arizona	157,636	860	663	159,159
California	135,021	348	12,789	148,158
Colorado	29,800	873	13,738	44,411
Idaho	27,514	405	5,129	33,048
Montana	204,873	974	17,639	223,486
Nevada	37,966	.....	.....	37,966
New Mexico	171,216	354	63,375	234,945
Oregon	91,827	657	1,989	94,473
Wyoming	401,229	3,399	86,704	491,332
Total AUMs authorized	1,257,082	7,870	202,026	1,466,978

^aMany operators own more than one kind of livestock and thus are listed under two or three table columns. Because of these overlaps, a valid total cannot be obtained and is therefore not shown.

^bTotals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The Grazing Authorization and Billing System and the Range Management Automated System, Bureau of Land Management.

TABLE 15.—Grazing permits in force on grazing district (Section 3) lands as of September 30, 1989

Geographic State	Operators ^a	Acres	AUMs of preference ^b
Arizona	434	10,887,244	501,929
California	281	3,200,443	233,381
Colorado	1,282	7,311,834	671,457
Idaho	1,732	12,480,567	1,378,139
Montana	2,727	6,787,634	1,157,867
Nevada	669	42,572,832	2,420,831
New Mexico	1,611	11,288,201	1,679,429
Oregon	799	11,904,363	918,967
Utah	1,766	22,191,914	1,340,363
Wyoming	1,061	14,091,584	1,594,059
Total	12,362	142,716,616	11,896,422

^aThe total number of operators with grazing permits on public lands.

^bAnimal unit months (AUMs) of preference held by permittees on public lands; this total differs from the AUM totals shown in Table 13, which reflect *only* AUMs authorized for use.

Note.—All permits represented in this table were issued pursuant to the authority contained in Sec. 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act—Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269). For information on revenue collected, see Table 60, *Statement of receipts by source*.

Source: The Grazing Authorization and Billing System and the Range Management Automated System, Bureau of Land Management.

TABLE 16.—Grazing leases in force on grazing lease (Section 15) lands as of September 30, 1989

Geographic State	Operators ^a	Acres	AUMs of preference ^b
Arizona	376	1,365,138	149,762
California	515	4,549,519	160,003
Colorado	497	410,819	52,255
Idaho	543	325,980	36,101
Kansas	6	435	138
Montana	1,157	1,179,626	164,740
Nebraska	25	2,387	790
Nevada	18	2,683,587	50,431
New Mexico	819	1,151,168	231,697
North Dakota	86	52,476	9,489
Oklahoma	4	640	124
Oregon	764	585,180	84,134
South Dakota	445	271,215	73,634
Washington	336	215,437	26,151
Wyoming	1,672	3,280,214	471,794
Total	7,263	16,073,821	1,511,243

^aThe total number of operators with grazing leases on public lands.

^bAnimal unit months (AUMs) of preference held by lessees on public lands; this total differs from the AUM totals shown in Table 14, which reflect *only* AUMs authorized for use.

Note.—All leases shown in this table were issued pursuant to the authority contained in Sec. 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act—Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269). For information on revenue collected, see Table 60, *Statement of receipts by source*.

Source: The Grazing Authorization and Billing System and the Range Management Automated System, Bureau of Land Management.

TABLE 17.—Grazing leases under acts other than the Taylor Grazing Act as of September 30, 1989

Geographic State	Operators	Authorized use		Cattle and horses	Other animals	Revenue collected
		Number	Acres	AUMs ^a	Number	Number
Alaska ^b	15	^c 5,024,880	^c 47,484	7	^d 15,800	\$725.00
Oregon O&C Lands ^e	119	388,628	3,494	NA	NA	6,490.39
Total	134	5,413,508	50,978	7	15,800	7,215.39

^aAnimal unit months.

^bIssued pursuant to the authority contained in the Act of March 4, 1927 (44 Stat. 1452).

^cAn audit and review resulted in figures being adjusted; therefore, totals cannot be compared with last year's.

^dReindeer grazing on BLM-administered lands.

^eIssued pursuant to the authority contained in the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874). Refer to map accompanying Table 6, Area of Oregon and California (O&C) revested lands.

NA.—Not available.

Note.—Cattle, horses, and other animal numbers are not available from the Grazing Authorization and Billing System (GABS), which is now used to derive the Oregon Data.

TABLE 18.—Percent of acreage in range condition classes by State, fiscal year 1989

Geographic State	Percent by range condition class ^a				Unclassified ^b
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	
Arizona	3	27	41	20	9
California	1	47	38	10	4
Colorado	3	15	39	24	19
Idaho	1	27	28	30	14
Montana	6	57	21	1	15
Nevada ^c	3	21	33	20	24
New Mexico	2	30	48	18	2
Oregon ^c	4	26	48	16	7
Utah	4	28	40	13	15
Wyoming	5	48	35	6	6
Bureauwide ^c	3	30	36	16	14

^aExpressed in degree of similarity of present vegetation to the potential natural, or climax, plant community: Excellent = 76-100% similarity; Good = 51-75% similarity; Fair = 26-50% similarity; Poor = 0-25% similarity.

^bThis category includes rangelands for which neither data nor estimates are available.

^cFigures do not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Note.—This table is based on information from ecological site inventories (49% of the public lands), from estimates based on earlier inventories (30% of the public lands), and from estimates based on professional judgment alone (21% of the public lands). Ecological site inventories are being conducted to fill in data gaps; this table will be updated annually to reflect new information and changes in range condition classes.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Resource Conservation and Development

The Bureau of Land Management protects land and water resources on public lands through continued planning and the application of conservation, rehabilitation, and development measures. These measures—brush control, seeding, water projects such as pipelines and reservoirs, and other projects—are authorized by the Taylor Grazing Act, Federal Land Policy and Management Act, and Public Rangelands Improvement Act. Resource conservation and development measures improve the productivity of public lands for livestock, fish, and wildlife.

Water and soil conservation and development involves stabilization of soil, maintenance of water quality, control of siltation and salinity, reduction of surface runoff, and control of flooding as authorized by the National Soil Conservation Act. Private contributions are encouraged under the Taylor Grazing Act, and the Bureau is gradually transferring responsibility for maintaining structural rangeland improvements to individuals directly benefiting from them.

Table 19 shows the combined results of the Federal soil and watershed conservation program, the Federal range improvement program, and private range improvements constructed on public lands during fiscal year 1989.

TABLE 19.—Resource conservation and improvement accomplishments, fiscal year 1989

Practice	Unit of measurement	Arizona	California	Colorado	Idaho	Montana ^a	Nevada	New Mexico	Oregon ^b	Utah	Wyoming ^c	Total
Soil stabilization and improvements												
Brush Control	Acres	.....	2,941	3,860	17,646	871	.....	20,685	337	685	2,334	49,359
Seeding	Acres	150	.....	1,800	6,666	1,482	2,875	80	6	4,325	.....	17,384
Soil stabilization, other	Acres	.....	120	.....	1	.....	.....	581	1,083	2,900	.....	4,685
Water management												
Detention and diversions	Number	.....	.....	17	.....	37	.....	1	4	73	1	133
Dikes	Cubic yards	.....	.....	5,170	.....	108,028	.....	200	30	2,500	3,542	119,380
Pipelines	Cubic yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	91,827	.....	.....	.....	485	49	92,361
Reservoirs	Number	26	.....	14	6	18	10	22	.....	22	16	134
Springs	Linear feet	181,618	.....	25,920	25,500	59,168	50,968	135,305	.....	137,416	68,520	684,415
Water catchments	Number	.....	8	163	3	18	.....	6	8	50	20	276
Wells	Cubic yards	.....	9,795	119,900	450	54,066	.....	15,930	1,400	6,884	101,520	309,945
Storage/Drinking	Number	.....	2	36	6	5	.....	3	.....	.....	6	67
Program facilities	Number	114,000	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	158,100	.....	380,100
Fencing	Gallons	.....	.....	20	.....	66,000	.....	42,000	.....	.....	.....	380,100
Trails	Gallons	217,399	.....	14,000	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	11	40
								46,283	.....	.....	1,050	278,732
Program facilities												
Cattleguards	Number	16	6	16	3	1	7	6	10	6	.....	71
Fencing	Miles	31	20	27	26	22	60	38	14	31	30	299
Trails	Miles	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

^a Includes North and South Dakota.

^b Includes Washington.

^c Includes Nebraska.

Note: This table summarizes accomplishments for three Bureau programs: range, soil and watershed, and fire rehabilitation. It does not include accomplishments for two other programs: wildlife, and wild horses and burros.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Forest Management

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the management, development, and protection of approximately 8 million acres of commercial forest land. Of this total, the Oregon and California (O&C) revested lands in Western Oregon are generally recognized to be one of the Nation's most productive and valuable commercial forest properties. Public domain forested lands throughout the western states produce a variety of products, including sawtimber, firewood, and posts and poles.

The total value of all timber and nontimber forest products sold on lands administered by the Bureau was \$195 million, with Western Oregon accounting for \$189 million of this total (Table 20). Sawtimber made up most of the volume of timber disposed of. By far the highest average price per thousand board feet (MBF) was received by Western Oregon; the overall Bureau average was \$244.75 per MBF (Table 21).

Sales of nontimber forest products and other vegetal materials brought in \$216,557.77 Bureauwide (Table 22). Nontimber products include Christmas trees, pinyon nuts, and wildings.

The Bureau completed numerous reforestation and improvement projects in fiscal year 1989. These projects included reforestation efforts such as seeding, planting, and site preparation, and stand improvement measures such as precommercial and commercial thinning. Table 23 shows the acreages involved for each type of project.

TABLE 20.—*Summary of total timber and nontimber forest product sales, fiscal year 1989*

Administrative State	Timber sales ^a	Nontimber forest product sales ^b	Grand Total
Alaska	\$8,494.00	.....	\$8,494.00
Arizona	13,846.00	\$3,601.39	17,447.39
California	1,380,857.74	925.50	1,381,783.24
Colorado	63,358.66	47,313.15	110,671.81
Idaho	458,233.98	195.00	458,428.98
Montana	109,307.49	1,776.00	111,083.49
Nevada	75,760.64	75,088.00	150,848.64
New Mexico	33,238.00	13,994.00	47,232.00
Oregon:			
Eastern ^c	3,459,495.75	9,134.20	3,468,629.95
Western ^d	188,864,865.69	29,265.78	188,894,131.47
Utah	58,208.50	29,525.75	87,734.25
Wyoming	226,846.46	5,739.00	232,585.46
Total	194,752,512.91	216,557.77	194,969,070.68

^aSee the following table, *Timber sales by State*, for a more detailed presentation.

^bThis heading includes "negotiated nontimber forest product sales less than \$1,000," which were reported in this table in a separate column prior to the 1986 edition. See Table 22, *Sales of nontimber forest products and other vegetal materials on public lands*, for a detailed presentation of products and materials sold.

^cEastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.

^dWestern Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

TABLE 21.—Timber sales by State, fiscal year 1989

Administrative State	Total number of sales	Sawtimber MBF ^a	Cords MBF	Posts MBF	Poles MBF	Other MBF	Total volume MBF	Value of timber products	Average price per MBF
Alaska	51	.....	272	.....	.....	.....	298	\$8,494.00	\$0.62
Arizona	1,024	.....	1,314	12,425	.....	.....	13,740	13,846.00	1.01
California	797	10,762	1,254	4	.....	.....	12,019	1,380,857.74	114.89
Colorado	1,446	114	4,219	641	109	.....	5,083	63,358.66	12.47
Idaho	406	6,778	619	22	34	.....	7,454	458,233.98	61.48
Montana	153	2,303	371	22	28	16	2,739	109,307.49	39.90
Nevada	3,380	.....	4,019	71	.....	.....	4,091	75,760.64	18.52
New Mexico	2,751	.....	2,648	36	.....	.....	2,731	33,238.00	12.17
Oregon:	68,390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern ^b	(c)	24,397	2,457	1	2	1	26,858	3,459,495.75	128.81
Western ^d	(c)	691,224	11,145	41	2,137	513	705,061	188,864,865.69	267.87
Utah	4,158	.....	6,326	173	1	.....	6,500	58,208.50	8.95
Wyoming	877	7,762	1,356	.....	37	.....	9,155	226,846.46	24.78
Total	23,433	743,387	36,000	13,436	2,349	556	795,729	194,752,512.91	244.75

^aThousand board feet.

^bEastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.

^cThis is a general total for Oregon because the total number of small sales (board foot products) are not available separately for Eastern and Western Oregon.

^dWestern Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay/Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

Note.—Timber products listed as sold were not necessarily removed from BLM lands or paid for during the fiscal year.

TABLE 22.—*Sales of nontimber forest products and other vegetal materials on public lands, fiscal year 1989*

Administrative State	Product	Units	Number of sales ^a	Quantity sold	Total sale price
Arizona	Christmas trees	Each		605	\$1,815.00
	Cactus	Each		341	325.34
	Yucca	Each		261	1,018.05
	Joshua	Each		71	443.00
	State total		141		3,601.39
California	Christmas trees	Each		93	93.00
	Boughs	Pounds		550	25.00
	Manzanita	Tons		7	40.00
	Seed	Pounds		15	767.50
	State total		100		925.50
Colorado	Christmas trees	Each		8,319	32,645.88
	Wildings	Each		2,956	14,022.26
	Boughs	Pounds		43,600	164.01
	Juniper berries	Bushels		150	450.00
	Fern	Bunches		4	25.00
	Greens	Bunches		6	6.00
	State total		4,192		47,313.15
Idaho	Christmas trees	Each		99	141.00
	Wildings	Each		12	24.00
	Boughs	Pounds		200	10.00
	Native desert vegetation	Each		20	20.00
	State total		32		195.00
Montana	Christmas trees	Each		1,326	1,326.00
	Hay	Tons		30	450.00
	State total		466		1,776.00
Nevada	Christmas trees	Each		28,925	70,826.00
	Wildings	Each		204	860.00
	Cactus	Each		136	840.00
	Yucca	Each		32	96.00
	Joshua	Each		204	1,451.00
	Pinyon nuts	Pounds		3,000	600.00
	Cones	Bushels		250	25.00
	Seed	Pounds		1,900	165.00
	Native desert vegetation	Each		549	225.00
	State total		20,019		75,088.00
	New Mexico	Christmas trees	Each		2,504	9,644.00
Wildings		Each		227	1,135.00
Cactus		Each		62	201.00
Yucca		Each		3	3.00
Seed		Pounds		3,000	3,000.00
Native desert vegetation		Each		5	11.00
State total			1,854		13,994.00

TABLE 22.—Sales of nontimber forest products and other vegetal materials on public lands, fiscal year 1989—concluded

Administrative State	Product	Units	Number of sales ^a	Quantity sold	Total sale price	
Oregon	Christmas trees	Each	.....	4,243	8,959.00
	Wildings	Each	.....	12,588	395.20
	Cascara bark	Pounds	.....	4,000	180.00
	Moss	Pounds	.....	326,273	439.00
	Boughs	Pounds	.....	477,921	17,945.14
	Cones	Bushels	.....	261	35.00
	Huckleberry brush	Bunches	.....	47,740	1,990.79
	Fern	Bunches	.....	21,282	938.85
	Greens	Bunches	.....	47,840	6,033.00
	Beachgrass	Bunches	.....	29,500	1,470.00
	Herbs	Pounds	.....	100	4.00
	Mushrooms	Pounds	.....	20	10.00
	State total			3,469	38,399.98
	Utah	Christmas trees	Each	9,384	27,218.25
Wildings		Each	.....	5	5.00
Cactus		Each	.....	158	92.50
Yucca		Each	.....	22	190.00
Joshua		Each	.....	185	1,870.00
Pinyon nuts		Pounds	.....	300	150.00
Jojoba		Pounds	.....	1	.....
State total			3,629	.....	29,525.75
Wyoming	Christmas trees	Each	.....	1,454	5,462.00
	Wildings	Each	.....	81	277.00
	State total			314	5,739.00
Grand Total			34,216	.....	216,557.77

^aInformation on number of sales is available on a Statewide basis only; numbers cannot be given for individual commodities.

Note.—This table includes two categories: "nontimber forest product sales" and "negotiated nontimber forest product sales less than \$1,000." Prior to the 1986 edition, only "nontimber forest product sales" were included.

TABLE 23.—Forest development accomplishments, fiscal year 1989

Administrative State	Reforestation				Stand productivity improvement		Genetic tree improvement		Stand improvement			Stand conversion Acres
	Seeding Acres	Planting Acres	Site preparation Acres	Protection Acres	Fertilization Acres	Seeded Acres	Planted Acres	Release ^a Acres	Precommercial thinning Acres	Commercial thinning Acres		
California	501	293	245	.....	.....	.....	.....	206	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	76	115	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	530	.....
Idaho	300	583	133	.....	.....	90	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	525	1,090	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	40	.....
Nevada	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	430	.....	.....	1,039	.....
New Mexico	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon
Eastern ^b	c300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western ^d	34,749	13,263	23,720	.....	.....	e2,500	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....
South Dakota	15	.....
Utah	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	200	577	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	460	.....	313	120
Total	145	36,685	15,921	24,677	.....	.....	550	749	.....	2,937	120

^a An action that serves to remove competitive vegetation, such as the application of a herbicide.

^b Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.

^c Estimated figure.

^d Western Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay-Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Fish and Wildlife Habitat Management

The management of fish and wildlife habitat is one of the primary programs of the Bureau of Land Management. No single Federal or State agency manages more fish and wildlife habitat than the Bureau. The 270 million acres of public lands the Bureau administers sustain an abundance and diversity of fish and wildlife resources that are prized for their recreational, historical, economic, cultural, educational, and aesthetic values.

Bureau-administered permanent or seasonal habitats are home for over 3,000 species of mammals, birds, reptiles, fish, and amphibians. Priority treatment is given to federally listed threatened or endangered plant and animal species (Tables 27 and 28) that depend on the public lands for all or part of their habitat needs.

Cooperation between State and other Federal agencies that have primary responsibility for wildlife and fisheries population management is essential to the success of the Bureau's fish and wildlife habitat management program. Cooperation with livestock operators, farmers, miners, land developers, adjoining landowners, timber contractors, recreational users, and the general public is also very important.

A variety of management practices and related procedures are used in the restoration and management of fish and wildlife, including protection or acquisition of key habitats such as nesting and roosting areas. Other procedures may include cooperation with State wildlife agencies and conservation groups for on-the-ground habitat management projects.

Preserving existing habitat, restoring degraded habitats and participating in recovery planning are high priority responsibilities. Much of the credit for the Bureau's success goes to hunters, anglers, ranchers, resource users, conservation groups, State agencies, and many others who participate actively with the BLM in planning or conducting their activities on the public lands in a manner that helps maintain fish and wildlife habitat.

Since the passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), considerable progress has been made in improving the management of the public lands for their fish and wildlife values. Some species have remained fairly stable, while some others reflect a decline. The decline in numbers for some species, however, stems from more accurate inventories rather than actual declines in populations.

One of the many positive results of FLPMA was the Bureau's mandate to inventory the fish and wildlife resources on the public lands. As a result, BLM has obtained a more accurate understanding of the variety and abundance of both game and nongame species and their habitats. Another federal law, the Public Rangeland Improvement Act (PRIA), has also had a significant impact on improving fish and wildlife habitat. Since the enactment of PRIA, which allows the expenditure of funds derived from grazing fees, fish and wildlife habitat improvement projects have increased significantly.

TABLE 24.—Types of wildlife habitats on public lands, fiscal year 1989

Administrative State	Lakes	Reservoirs	Fishable streams	Riparian land	Wetlands	Big game	Small game	Waterfowl
	Acres	Acres	Miles	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alaska	3,874,000	.....	133,000	6,563,000	15,848,000	78,730,000	80,240,000	24,850,000
Arizona ^a	1,164	b 8,105	1,190	b 41,485	12,338	b 14,113,000	b 14,126,000	b 29,895
California	41,000	9,000	b 735	88,000	139,000	7,264,000	14,371,000	129,000
Colorado	252	15,206	b 1,508	51,549	16,301	7,948,339	8,281,487	39,154
Eastern States	1,000	.....	88	13,000	28,000	45,000	53,000	30,000
Idaho	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Montana	26,000	21,480	488	73,000	149,703	7,857,751	6,165,350	191,640
Nevada	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Mexico	3,000	3,000	176	b 16,600	11,000	10,553,000	12,542,000	15,000
Oregon	59,000	16,500	3,516	106,000	48,000	12,767,000	12,879,000	94,500
Utah	7,950	11,510	b 5,620	b 160,000	b 55,836	18,947,000	20,334,000	b 17,044
Wyoming	6,242	33,669	10,007	92,475	34,526	17,907,540	18,475,634	87,945
Total	4,019,608	118,470	156,328	7,205,109	16,342,704	176,132,630	187,467,471	25,484,178

^a Includes resource values on the 1.85 million acres of the Barry M. Goldwater Air Force Range.

^b Improved data has resulted in significant changes over the previous year's data.

NA—Not available.

Note.—Acresages shown for big game, small game, and waterfowl habitats are nonexclusive and are estimates only.

TABLE 25.—Estimated number of big game animals on public lands, fiscal year 1989

Administrative State	Antelope	Barbary sheep	Bear ^a	Bighorn sheep ^b	Buffalo	Caribou	Deer ^c	Elk	Ibex	Javelina wild boar	Moose	Mountain goat	Turkey
Alaska	.....	.....	8,700	3,200	420	320,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	350	.....
Arizona ^d	1,147	.....	80	3,095	.....	.....	35,140	20	.....	e7,700	.....	.....	375
California	6,210	.....	385	3,205	.....	.....	101,000	920	.....	3,400	.....	.....	1,650
Colorado	12,510	.....	1,243	1,559	.....	.....	199,307	47,009	.....	.....	25	25	2,205
Eastern States	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	708	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	531
Idaho	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Montana	49,933	.....	650	1,000	.....	.....	127,700	20,000	.....	.....	450	200	2,600
Nevada	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Mexico	4,900	500	.....	80	.....	.....	58,000	2,000	550	800	.....	.....	100
Oregon	15,780	200	1,980	1,600	.....	.....	204,300	14,400	.....	.....	10	50	3,750
Utah	12,550	.....	503	f1,065	300	.....	190,000	13,600	.....	.....	142	.....	315
Wyoming	172,852	.....	433	1,214	.....	.....	196,938	28,709	.....	.....	2,160	70	1,090
Total	275,882	700	13,996	16,018	720	320,000	1,113,093	126,658	550	11,900	42,787	695	12,616

^aIncludes black, grizzly, and brown bears.

^bIncludes Rocky Mountain, Dall, California, and Desert bighorn sheep.

^cIncludes whitetail, blacktail, and mule deer.

^dIncludes resource values on the 1.85 million acres of the Barry M. Goldwater Air Force Range.

^eImproved data has resulted in significant changes over the previous year's data.

^fOne of Utah's major populations of Desert bighorn sheep experienced a major die-off during 1989.

NA—Not available.

TABLE 26.—Fish and wildlife habitat improvements completed during fiscal year 1989

Administrative State	Barrier removal Number	Den and nest facilities Number	Fence modifications Number	Instream structures Number	New water facilities Number	Perch and roost structures Number	Prescribed burns Number	Ramps/ passes Number	Water facilities improved Number
Alaska
Arizona
California
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Oregon
Utah
Wyoming
Total	10	284	57	632	86	24	43	78	16

Administrative State	Protective fencing Miles	Spawning bed development Miles	Streambank stabilization Miles	Habitat diking and chaining Acres	Lake improvement Acres	Seeding Acres	Prescribed burning Acres	Wetland improvements Acres
Alaska
Arizona
California
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Oregon
Utah
Wyoming
Total	92	16	42	3,122	58	5,207	25,538	1,050

NA—Not available.

Note.—This table provides an overview. It is not an all-inclusive breakdown of habitat improvements, but it does show their general nature and extent.

TABLE 27.—*Federally listed T/E and candidate plant species, fiscal year 1989*

Administrative State	Threatened or endangered (T/E) plants ^a	Candidate plant species ^a	Estimated habitat	Recovery plans ^b
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska .....	.....	13	100,000	.....
Arizona	9	^c 39	5,000	3
California	8	231	368,000	21
Colorado	10	51	21,731	6
Eastern States	33	297	2,000	2
Idaho	NA	NA	NA	NA
Montana .....	.....	19	4,260	.....
Nevada	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Mexico	11	29	.....	8
Oregon	2	89	129,349	1
Utah	15	69	2,160,000	7
Wyoming .....	.....	20	1,949	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	2,792,289	48

^aTotal numbers of species cannot be directly obtained by adding the various State totals because many species occur in more than one State.

^bRecovery plans that have been prepared, approved, and are in the process of being implemented.

^cImproved data has resulted in significant changes over the previous year's data.

NA—Not available.

TABLE 28.—*Federally listed T/E and candidate animal species, fiscal year 1989*

Administrative State	Federally listed threatened or endangered (T/E) species										Candidate animal species		Estimated habitat ^a		Recovery plans ^b Number
	Mammals	Birds	Fish	Amphibians	Reptiles	Invertebrates	Number	Number	Acres	Miles	Number	Miles			
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number									
Alaska	3	7	8	1	1	1	49	1,800,000	315	11					
Arizona	4	7	9	1	3	1	39	2,800,000	30	2					
California	5	3	5	1	3	3	18	797,000	230	8					
Colorado	1	3	5	1	5	130	23	718,917	15	2					
Eastern States	8	11	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,000	NA	NA					
Idaho	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	NA	250	7					
Montana	3	5	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	161,000	NA	NA					
Nevada	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	29	NA	NA	NA					
New Mexico	2	6	5	1	1	1	35	2,905,600	241	10					
Oregon	4	8	6	1	1	1	55	15,000,000	446	7					
Utah	2	4	7	1	1	1	10	12,685,000	191	5					
Wyoming	3	3	4	1	1	1	10	12,685,000	191	5					
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,872,517	1,718	60		

^aTerrestrial, wetland, and riparian habitat are measured in acres; aquatic habitat is measured in miles.

^bRecovery plans that have been prepared, approved, and are in the process of being implemented.

NA—Not available.

Note.—Total numbers of species cannot be directly obtained by adding the various State totals because many species occur in more than one State. On Table 28 in the 1988 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, the figures for the "Invertebrates" and "Candidate animal species" columns were transposed in all states except Eastern States.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Wild Horse and Burro Management

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is responsible for the protection, management, and control of wild free-roaming horses and burros on public lands under its jurisdiction. These animals came under Federal protection in 1971 with the passage of the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act (Public Law 92-195). At the end of Fiscal Year (FY) 1989, about 46,500 wild horses and burros roamed public lands managed by the BLM. (See Table 1.)

Excess wild horses and burros must be removed from the range to maintain a thriving natural ecological balance and multiple-use relationship. In FY 1989, BLM removed 3,586 excess wild horses and 876 excess burros. The number of removals was less than planned for the fiscal year because appeals of several removal plans in Nevada delayed gathering operations. In ruling on the appeals, the Interior Board of Land Appeals set a more stringent standard for determining that there are excess wild horses and burros on a particular area before removals can be accomplished.

The smaller number of removals also affected the adoption program; the adoption total of 5,220 (4,325 wild horses and 895 wild burros) was only about 60 percent of the target for the year. These adoptions brought the number of wild horses and burros placed in private care since the program began to more than 96,000. (See Table 2.)

No fee waiver adoptions took place in FY 1989 because the practice of waiving fees for unadoptable animals was abolished in September 1988. Instead, wild horses characterized as unadoptable because of age or other undesirable traits were sent to the wild horse sanctuary in South Dakota. This cooperative effort among BLM, the State of South Dakota, and private organizations completed its first full year of operations in FY 1989. A second sanctuary, located in Oklahoma, was chosen in September 1989. Both sanctuaries will be federally funded for 3 years. During that time, they are to undertake fundraising efforts to become financially independent. Together the two sanctuaries have a capacity to maintain about 4,000 wild horses.

The BLM continued the prison training program where inmates partially gentle wild horses, mostly in the 4- to 6-year-old age range. Corrections departments in four States participate in the program. New Mexico has the largest training program with three facilities. California, Colorado, and Wyoming each have one training site. The prisons can care for as many as 2,100 wild horses in connection with the training programs.

The FY 1989 appropriation for the wild horse and burro program was \$14.56 million.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS
 Wild Horse and Burro Management

TABLE 29.—*Wild free-roaming horse and burro populations
 as of September 30, 1989*

Administrative State	Horses	Burros	Total
Arizona	225	2,075	2,300
California	1,745	1,333	3,078
Colorado	605	.....	605
Idaho	354	1	355
Montana	128	.....	128
Nevada	30,798	1,269	32,067
New Mexico	29	.....	29
Oregon	1,891	6	1,897
Utah	1,884	91	1,975
Wyoming	4,115	.....	4,115
Total	41,774	4,775	46,549

TABLE 30.—*Wild free-roaming horses and burros placed in private maintenance, fiscal years 1972 through 1989*

Geographic State	1972 to 1987		1988		1989		Total		
	Horses	Burros	Horses	Burros	Horses	Burros	Horses	Burros	
Alabama	710	135	141	1	230	12	1,081	148	
Alaska	47	8	6	.....	.....	.....	53	8
Arizona	944	665	106	32	104	29	1,154	726	
Arkansas	626	89	141	64	104	2	871	155	
California	6,692	2,898	544	168	373	73	7,609	3,139	
Colorado	2,185	322	301	.....	64	.....	2,550	322
Connecticut	33	22	5	.....	4	4	42	26
Delaware	8	7	5	.....	.....	.....	13	7
District of Columbia	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Florida	897	382	84	36	221	2	1,202	420	
Georgia	728	154	118	6	147	28	993	188	
Idaho	3,100	138	82	.....	78	8	3,260	146
Illinois	619	155	94	4	138	2	851	161	
Indiana	412	137	80	4	49	.....	541	141
Iowa	1,563	583	160	.....	24	3	1,747	586
Kansas	1,188	171	660	3	135	12	1,983	186	
Kentucky	788	261	45	49	42	18	875	328	
Louisiana	966	95	105	2	3	.....	1,074	97
Maine	34	16	2	.....	42	.....	78	16
Maryland	205	106	18	4	9	8	232	118	
Massachusetts	78	45	22	.....	15	3	115	48
Michigan	454	217	13	8	93	6	560	231	
Minnesota	446	140	135	3	82	57	663	200	
Mississippi	1,011	151	144	2	100	60	1,255	213	
Missouri	1,346	232	135	.....	134	6	1,615	238
Montana	2,787	96	57	15	10	8	2,854	119	
Nebraska	1,742	558	562	2	40	9	2,344	569	
Nevada	1,669	233	175	42	142	41	1,986	316	
New Hampshire	50	18	6	.....	22	2	78	20
New Jersey	67	54	17	3	5	1	89	58	
New Mexico	774	89	125	2	135	1	1,034	92	
New York	228	251	77	2	44	7	349	260	
North Carolina	647	146	146	14	237	4	1,030	164	
North Dakota	1,329	21	47	.....	16	.....	1,392	21
Ohio	654	253	85	28	127	16	866	297	
Oklahoma	4,238	193	980	49	324	58	5,542	300	
Oregon	4,307	347	67	2	54	13	4,428	362	
Pennsylvania	1,171	313	223	59	148	14	1,542	386	
Rhode Island	13	.....	2	.....	1	.....	16	.....
South Carolina	525	76	115	.....	105	3	745	79
South Dakota	5,451	77	2,484	41	70	99	8,005	217	
Tennessee	1,801	754	110	189	170	153	2,081	1,096	
Texas	7,284	1,325	1,155	57	135	48	8,574	1,430	
Utah	1,889	71	92	2	44	15	2,025	88	
Vermont	25	10	13	.....	37	.....	75	10
Virginia	352	141	88	12	59	38	499	191	
Washington	1,900	654	61	1	57	23	2,018	678	
West Virginia	143	104	12	2	43	2	198	108	
Wisconsin	460	213	83	53	38	5	581	271	
Wyoming	2,152	70	96	2	71	2	2,319	74	
Total	66,740	13,196	10,024	963	4,325	895	81,089	15,054	
Total Animals Adopted								96,143	

Note.—The table now reflects reassignments, which occur when animals are returned to the Federal Government and then readopted. Annual adoption totals shown for previous years change when an animal adopted in one year is reassigned to a new adopter in subsequent years. In addition, some duplicate entries were deleted from the data base.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Cultural Resource Management

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) serves as steward for the Federal Government's largest, most varied, and scientifically most important body of cultural resources. In order to carry out this stewardship, the Bureau's cultural resource management program is designed to inventory, evaluate, plan for, and manage cultural resources on public lands under its jurisdiction.

The program's objectives are to recognize the scholarly and public uses of cultural resources, to manage the public lands in a way that ensures the appropriate uses of cultural resources, to protect and preserve representative samples of the full array of cultural resources for use by present and future generations, and to ensure that the Bureau avoids inadvertent damage to cultural resources, both Federal and non-Federal. BLM cultural resource specialists also oversee the management and protection of paleontological resources.

Table 31 provides some insight into the magnitude of the Bureau's cultural resource management program.

TABLE 31.—*Cultural resource management activities, fiscal year 1988*

Administrative State	Acres inventoried	Number of properties recorded	Study/management permits issued or in effect ^a
Alaska	2,027	63	4
Arizona	54,357	435	28
California	39,281	768	39
Colorado	15,162	739	64
Eastern States	273	.....	.....
Idaho	23,722	252	19
Montana	28,561	210	40
Nevada	50,169	1,277	29
New Mexico	40,246	789	52
Oregon	25,147	198	12
Utah	31,630	821	36
Wyoming	39,548	1,127	53
Total	350,123	6,679	376
Total to Date ^b	8,514,010	142,885	

^aDoes not include permits for paleontological collecting. Permits are generally for a one-year period, so total to date is not shown.

^bThe total reported in the fiscal year 1988 edition was incorrect.

Note.—Data not yet available for fiscal year 1989.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Outdoor Recreation

The Bureau of Land Management manages public land and water resources for their wildlife, scenic, archeological, and historical values. These values, in turn, enhance the quality of wilderness and outdoor recreation opportunities. The Bureau's recreation program contributes to the tourist economies of the Western States and helps satisfy the growing public demand for outdoor recreation by providing opportunities on Bureau-administered lands.

Recreation management is focused on 150 areas comprising approximately 5 percent of Bureau-administered lands. These more intensively used areas require direct supervision of recreational activities and of cooperative commercial and Bureau-regulated recreation operations. High-use areas include 15 national wild and scenic rivers; 20 designated recreational, historic, and scenic trails (1,600 miles); the White Mountains National Recreation Area; designated off-road vehicle areas; and major portions of the California Desert, King Range, and Steese National Conservation Areas.

The Bureau makes recreational opportunities available to the public by issuing permits to private individuals, commercial operators, and concessionaires. Permits aid in resource protection and also provide outfitting services for people who lack equipment and "know how." Outfitters and guides provide an estimated \$50 million to \$60 million in revenue to the 11 Western States annually, a large part of which arises from activities on Bureau-administered lands.

A total of 554 designated recreation sites provided 7,301 family picnic and camping units (Table 32). Land-, water-, snow-, and ice-based recreational activities accounted for approximately 61 million visits to Bureau-administered lands, totaling almost 493 million visitor hours (Table 33). Fiscal year 1989 collections for permit areas, concessions, and fee sites totaled almost \$1.6 million for more than 4.8 million visits and roughly 43 million visitor hours (Table 34).

TABLE 32.—*Developed recreation sites administered by the Bureau of Land Management, fiscal year 1989*

Administrative State	Number of developed sites	Acres	Number of family units		
			Picnic (day use)	Camping	Total units
Alaska	26	565	.....	241	241
Arizona	22	683	188	383	571
California	78	3,465	112	1,933	2,045
Colorado	44	163	133	149	282
Idaho	91	2,152	175	402	577
Montana ^a	26	222	167	241	408
Nevada	25	1,020	71	143	214
New Mexico	41	339	95	201	296
Oregon ^b	97	25,866	542	1,202	1,744
Utah	53	1,453	126	460	586
Wyoming	51	2,758	140	197	337
Total	554	38,686	1,749	5,552	7,301

^aIncludes North and South Dakota.

^bIncludes Washington.

TABLE 33.—Estimated recreation visitation to public lands under jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, fiscal year 1989

Administrative State	Number of visits (thousands)	Amount and type of recreation use (thousands of visitor hours)										Total	
		Land-based recreation activities					Water-based recreation activities						Snow- and ice-based recreation activities
		Motorized travel		Non-motorized travel	Site-based			Fishing	Boating		Other		
		Off-road vehicle travel	Other motorized travel		Camping	Hunting	Other		Fishing	Boating			Other
Alaska	242	43	263	94	3,718	413	77	339	161	4	58	5,170	
Arizona	3,970	1,010	119	237	29,052	2,356	1,262	538	1,598	519	2	36,693	
California	30,534	51,263	51,433	26,204	98,708	15,852	34,254	5,048	3,806	3,042	399	290,009	
Colorado	3,001	929	2,669	626	3,642	5,974	621	1,538	1,245	26	222	17,482	
Idaho	2,328	1,012	1,106	857	4,235	1,781	1,142	2,071	1,338	495	961	14,998	
Montana ^a	2,448	1,929	1,756	493	3,234	2,051	289	1,711	438	56	322	12,289	
Nevada	2,767	2,943	1,912	1,361	5,600	2,660	830	1,871	234	155	99	17,665	
New Mexico	2,981	2,389	822	718	2,979	2,855	1,588	1,176	772	51	2	13,352	
Oregon ^b	6,283	794	6,500	1,101	12,137	6,063	2,505	7,287	3,637	948	537	41,509	
Utah	4,504	3,151	6,419	4,677	8,450	3,655	1,758	488	4,998	105	182	33,883	
Wyoming	1,899	345	1,076	308	1,842	3,090	1,545	1,325	264	24	335	10,154	
Total	60,957	65,808	74,075	36,676	173,597	46,760	45,871	23,392	18,491	5,425	3,119	493,214	

^aIncludes North and South Dakota.

^bIncludes Washington.

TABLE 34.—*Recreation use for fee sites, permit areas, and concessions on public lands under jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, fiscal year 1989*

Administrative State	Fee sites				Special recreation permits				Recreation concessions/vendors				Total revenue collected	
	Number of fee sites	Number of visits	Visitor hours	Number of permits issued	Revenue collected	Number of visits	Visitor hours	Number of permits issued	Revenue collected	Number of visits	Visitor hours	Number of permits issued		Revenue collected
Alaska	8	1,297	14,000	285	\$4,275	10,125	39,340	60	\$17,491	1,692,880	18,056,480	.....	.....	\$21,766
Arizona	4	68,876	507,602	13,441	59,470	494,061	5,081,921	5,233	87,862	1,692,880	18,056,480	.....	.....	386,083
California	15	55,134	916,092	9,105	39,291	456,487	3,204,350	1,623	136,293	4,000	24,000	b-33	580	176,164
Colorado	1	2,300	72,200	725	3,800	191,914	1,071,264	310	173,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	177,730
Idaho	7	93,318	456,576	1,511	4,457	53,291	829,764	158	53,129	180,000	1,080,000	.....	54,486	112,072
Montana ^d	1	48,000	704,000	3,220	15,400	314,590	227,560	132	16,139	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,539
Montana ^d	2	16,425	278,320	1,084	8,819	234,140	673,367	130	27,190	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,009
Nevada	12	30,700	164,953	1,360	8,183	21,358	112,671	74	17,626	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,809
New Mexico	27	514,315	3,801,966	25,271	133,247	110,523	1,730,196	402	201,628	.....	.....	.....	.....	334,875
Oregon ^e	10	64,544	517,538	10,327	43,066	144,779	3,144,785	2,879	215,371	.....	.....	.....	.....	258,437
Utah	7	28,641	162,455	5,864	7,033	19,957	448,286	329	17,059	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,092
Wyoming	94	923,550	7,595,702	72,193	327,041	2,051,225	16,563,504	11,330	963,518	1,876,880	19,160,480	60	294,017	1,584,576

^a 18 concessions and 8 vendors

^b Vendors only

^c Concessions only

^d Includes North and South Dakota

^e Includes Washington

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

The area of critical environmental concern (ACEC) designation is used by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to highlight public land areas where special management attention is needed to protect, and prevent irreparable damage to, important historic, cultural, and scenic values; fish or wildlife resources; or other natural systems or processes. It can also be used to protect life and safety from natural hazards.

BLM identifies, evaluates, and designates ACECs through its resource management planning process. Allowable management practices and uses, mitigation measures, and use limitations, if any, are described in the planning document. Under current guidelines, ACEC procedures are used to designate research natural areas, outstanding natural areas, and other areas requiring special management attention.

The Bureau also cooperates with the National Park Service in implementation of the National Natural Landmark program as it applies to BLM-administered lands. Through the National Natural Landmark program, the Park Service designates significant examples of the Nation's ecological and geological heritage.

As of the end of fiscal year 1989, the Bureau has designated 429 ACECs encompassing more than 6 million acres (Table 35).

TABLE 35.—Areas of critical environmental concern (ACECs) and related designations on public lands as of September 30, 1989

Administrative State	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern ^a		Research Natural Areas ^b		Outstanding Natural Areas ^c		National Natural Landmarks ^d	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Alaska	18	3,681,868	5	15,691	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	10	29,351	1	154	1	8,400	2	4,398
California	105	919,472	8	45,275	1	1,500	11	169,990
Colorado	32	256,723	14	18,742	2	22,178	2	1,540
Idaho	58	497,404	2	26,480	1	3,500	7	267,094
Montana	4	12,235	.....	.....	1	1,947	3	37,250
Nevada	6	23,516	6	1,759	12	75,645	1	400
New Mexico ...	57	254,306	7	12,571	3	89,503	7	65,874
Oregon	99	416,862	53	68,458	9	18,543	4	7,775
Utah	17	118,950	2	14,040	1	1,375	3	33,720
Wyoming	23	412,626	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	44,640
Total	429	6,623,313	98	203,170	31	222,591	46	632,681

^aAreas of Critical Environmental Concern are areas of land where the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has determined through land use planning that special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to an identified value or to protect life and safety from natural hazards. Identified values under the ACEC provisions of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act include important historic, cultural, or scenic values; fish and wildlife resources; and other natural systems or processes.

^bResearch Natural Areas (RNAs) are areas of land managed primarily for research and educational purposes. Since 1986, RNAs have been designated according to ACEC guidelines; these RNAs are shown in the ACEC column of this table.

^cOutstanding Natural Areas (ONAs) are areas of land managed primarily for scenic and natural values. Since 1986, ONAs have been designated according to ACEC guidelines; these ONAs are shown in the ACEC column of this table.

^dNational Natural Landmarks (NNLs) are areas of land (on BLM or other ownerships, including private) that has been determined to be a nationally significant representative of the nation's natural heritage under the National Park Service's National Natural Landmarks Program, which is designed to identify such areas and encourage their protection. Recommendation by the Bureau is a major factor in identifying NNLs on the public lands.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Wilderness Resources

The wilderness review program provides for preservation and management through a system of inventories and studies. The results of these studies are reported to Congress.

As of September 30, 1989, there were 876 wilderness study areas covering about 25 million acres in 11 Western States (Table 36). Note that these figures do not include Alaska totals. In Alaska, wilderness studies are not conducted under FLPMA Sec. 202 or 603. Instead, BLM public lands in the Central Arctic Management Area are subject to wilderness review under Sec. 1001 and 1004 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of December 2, 1980.

BLM wilderness study areas contain far more ecosystem diversity in a 10-state region of the West than any other agency's wilderness holdings. BLM wilderness study areas include not only alpine meadows and barrens and forested mountain slopes; they also contain several American deserts, short-grass prairies, coastal areas, lava flows, and considerable low-elevation riparian habitat. In the 10-state region noted above, Bureau wilderness study areas encompass 110 different ecosystems on about 25 million acres.

The President has transmitted recommendations to Congress with respect to 1 "wilderness study area" containing 5,518 acres and 31 "instant study areas" containing 483,845 acres (Table 37). Congress has designated 25 areas containing 468,900 acres as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System (Table 38).

TABLE 36.—*Bureau of Land Management wilderness study area status as of September 30, 1989*

Geographic State	Wilderness study areas				Instant study areas ^a		Total	
	FLPMA Sec. 202		FLPMA Sec. 603					
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Arizona	15	45,098	69	2,095,370	.....	.....	84	2,140,468
California	40	84,418	180	7,176,137	5	13,155	225	7,273,710
Colorado	19	45,093	40	717,880	1	48,500	60	811,473
Idaho	10	21,706	54	1,359,120	3	407,073	67	1,787,899
Montana	15	42,224	27	370,532	3	34,896	45	447,652
Nevada	3	11,878	99	5,075,875	9	37,419	111	5,125,172
New Mexico ...	^b 7	27,079	42	889,512	2	4,507	51	921,098
Oregon	7	13,614	80	2,832,434	5	10,400	92	2,856,448
Utah	15	22,599	75	2,969,352	10	266,215	100	3,258,166
Washington ...	.....	.....	1	5,518	.....	.....	1	5,518
Wyoming	6	15,419	33	547,581	1	7,636	40	570,636
Total	137	329,128	700	24,039,311	39	829,801	876	25,198,240

^aStudy areas mandated by Congress.

^bChain of Craters (18,300 acres) - Public Law 100-225 designated Chain of Craters as a Wilderness study area.

Note.—Wilderness study areas include areas returned to study status as a result of litigation in *Sierra Club v. Watt*. On-the-ground inventories have resulted in recalculations of some acreage figures.

TABLE 37.—*Bureau of Land Management wilderness recommendations pending before Congress as of September 30, 1989*

Geographic State	Wilderness study areas pending	Instant study areas pending	Total area pending	Area recommended to Congress as suitable	Area recommended to Congress as nonsuitable
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
California	2	2,140	.....	2,140
Colorado	5	50,494	43,311	7,183
Idaho	3	382,723	322,450	60,273
Montana	2	13,118	8,791	4,327
Nevada	8	22,542	.....	22,542
New Mexico	1	360	.....	360
Oregon	4	1,480	.....	1,480
Utah	5	3,352	.....	3,352
Washington	1	.....	5,518	.....	5,518
Wyoming	1	7,636	7,636	.....
Total	1	31	489,363	382,188	107,175

TABLE 38.—*Bureau of Land Management lands designated as wilderness by Congress as of September 30, 1989*

Geographic State	Wilderness name	Acres	Public Law number	Year designated	Administering agency ^a
Arizona	Aravaipa Canyon	6,670	98-406	1984	BLM
	Cottonwood Point	6,500	98-406	1984	BLM
	Grand Wash Cliffs	36,300	98-406	1984	BLM
	Kanab Creek	8,850	98-406	1984	BLM
	Mount Logan	14,600	98-406	1984	BLM
	Mount Trumbull	7,900	98-406	1984	BLM
	Paiute	84,700	98-406	1984	BLM
Arizona/Utah	Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs	110,000	98-406	1984	BLM
	Beaver Dam Mountains	19,600	98-406	1984	BLM
California	Santa Lucia	1,733	95-237	1978	FS
	Ishi	240	98-425	1984	BLM
	Machnesna Mountain	120	98-425	1984	BLM
	Trinity Alps	4,623	98-425	1984	BLM
	Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	8,500	98-425	1984	BLM
Idaho	River of No Return	^b 760	96-312	1980	FS
Montana	Lee Metcalf (Bear Trap Canyon Unit)	6,000	98-140	1983	BLM
New Mexico	Bisti	3,946	98-603	1984	BLM
	De-na-zin	22,454	98-603	1984	BLM
	Cebolla	^b 62,800	100-225	1987	BLM
	W. Malpais	^b 39,700	100-225	1987	BLM
Oregon	Hells Canyon	1,038	98-328	1984	BLM
	Oregon Islands	5	95-450	1978	BLM
	Table Rock	^b 5,750	98-328	1984	BLM
	Wild Rogue	^b 8,971	95-237	1978	FS
Washington	Juniper Dunes	7,140	98-339	1984	BLM
Total		468,900			

^aBLM = Bureau of Land Management; FS = Forest Service.

^b Acreage figures were recalculated.

Note.—Forest Service is shown as an administering agency because the BLM lands shown here are adjacent to Forest Service lands, and there is a cooperative agreement between BLM and the Forest Service to manage the lands.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Energy and Mineral Resources

The Bureau of Land Management administers the public mineral resources of the United States and encourages their development in accordance with statutory provisions and conservation principles. The lands subject to surface and subsurface mineral development total approximately 732 million acres. Mineral lands include public lands administered by the Bureau and other agencies (National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, etc.), acquired lands, and lands that have been patented with some or all minerals reserved to the United States.

Authority for disposition of mineral lands and resources is contained in numerous acts, including the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, the Materials Disposal Act of 1947, and the General Mining Laws of 1872. Mineral development activities include the competitive and noncompetitive leasing of lands for oil, gas, potash, coal, and other leasable minerals; the sale and free-use disposal of mineral materials such as sand and gravel not subject to the leasing or mining laws; and the location and patenting of mining claims for gold, silver, and other locatable minerals.

The Bureau oversees all on-the-ground inspection and enforcement activities related to oil and gas leasing and administers the issuing of leases. During the fiscal year, 4,067 competitive oil and gas and geothermal leases were issued on 2,848,263 acres of public domain and acquired lands, with bonus bids totaling \$63.2 million (Table 39). For the same period, 4,250 noncompetitive oil and gas and geothermal leases were issued on 5,032,623 acres of public domain and acquired lands (Table 40).

The Bureau approved 1,851 applications for permit to drill for oil and gas, and 1,231 new holes were started (Table 41). There were 1,015 units in effect and 51,472 producible and service holes as of September 30, 1989 (Table 42). As of this same date, producible leases numbered 19,151, with over 12.6 million acres in producing status (Table 43).

One competitive coal lease on 9,905 acres brought in \$16,200,000.00 in bonus bids, and one noncompetitive coal lease on 981 acres brought in \$98,200.00 in bonus bids (Table 44). Approved coal logical mining units are shown in Table 45. No leasing actions for other energy minerals were issued during the fiscal year (Table 46). Nonenergy mineral leasing actions are shown in Table 47.

During the fiscal year, there were 664 non-exclusive sales of mineral material products valued at over \$266,000 and 280 exclusive sales valued at over \$594,000. Mineral materials disposed of through 211 free-use permits to governmental agencies and nonprofit groups were valued at \$6.8 million (Table 48).

The Bureau issued 32 mineral patents during fiscal year 1989 (Table 49). As of September 30, 1989, a total of 2,573,182 mining claims had been accepted for recording, of which 3,938 had been patented (Table 50). A total of 2,181 notices and 503 plans of mining operations were reviewed in fiscal year 1989 (Table 51).

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS
Energy and Mineral Resources

SULFUR (LOUISIANA & NEW MEXICO AND ACQUIRED LANDS)	GILSONITE (INCLUDING ALL VEIN-TYPE SOLID HYDROCARBONS)	ASPHALT (IN OKLAHOMA)	* HARDROCK MINERALS
NO EXTENSIONS 30 USC 271 (43 CFR 3511.3-1(a)(3))	NOT TO EXCEED 2 YRS (43 CFR 3511.3-1(a)(1))		NOT TO EXCEED 4 YRS (43 CFR 3511.3-1(a)(4))
50¢/ACRE 30 USC 273 (43 CFR 3503.3-1(b)(3))	50¢/ACRE 30 USC 241 (43 CFR 3503.3-1(b)(4))	25¢/ACRE 1 st YR 50¢/ACRE 2, 3, 4 5 th YRS \$1.00/ACRE EACH YR THEREAFTER (43 CFR 3562.3-6(b))	\$1.00/ACRE (43 CFR 3503.3(b)(5))
	EACH 20 YR PERIOD—SUBJECT TO REASONABLE READJUSTMENT OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS 30 USC 241(a) (43 CFR 3520.2-1(b))		
RIGHT TO RENEWAL AFTER INITIAL 20 YR PERIOD AND EACH 10 YR PERIOD THEREAFTER (43 CFR 3520.2-1(a)(1))		RIGHT TO RENEWAL AFTER INITIAL 20 YR PERIOD AND EACH 10 YR PERIOD THEREAFTER (43 CFR 3562.6)	RIGHT TO RENEWAL AFTER INITIAL 20 YR PERIOD AND EACH 10 YR PERIOD THEREAFTER (43 CFR 3520.2-1(a)(2))
5% OF QUANTITY OR GROSS VALUE OF THE OUTPUT OF SULPHUR AT THE POINT OF SHIPMENT TO MARKET 30 USC 272 (43 CFR 3503.3-2(a)(1))	AS DETERMINED BY AUTHORIZED OFFICER ON CASE BY CASE BASIS (43 CFR 3503.3-2(a))	NOT LESS THAN 25¢/TON OF 2000 POUNDS OF MARKETABLE PRODUCTION (43 CFR 3562.3-6(a))	AS DETERMINED BY AUTHORIZED OFFICER ON CASE BY CASE BASIS (43 CFR 3503.3-2(a)(1)(ii))
1 A PERMIT OR LEASE SHALL NOT EXCEED 640 ACRES 2 MAXIMUM OF 3 PERMITS IN ANY ONE STATE PERMITTED AT ANY ONE TIME 30 USC 271-5 (43 CFR 3501.1-4(b)(4))	1. A LEASE MAY NOT INCLUDE MORE THAN 5120 ACRES 2 HOLDINGS OF PERMITS AND LEASES MAY NOT EXCEED 7680 ACRES IN ANY ONE STATE 30 USC 241 (43 CFR 3501.1-4(b)(5))	1 A LEASE MAY NOT INCLUDE MORE THAN 2560 ACRES 2 HOLDINGS MAY NOT EXCEED 7 680 ACRES IN ANY ONE STATE (43 CFR 3562.2)	1 A PERMIT MAY NOT INCLUDE MORE THAN 2560 ACRES 2 HOLDINGS SHALL NOT EXCEED IN ANY ONE STATE 20 480 ACRES OF WHICH NOT MORE THAN 10 240 MAY BE HELD UNDER LEASE (43 CFR 3501.2-5(b)(2))
IN ADDITION TO A VALUABLE DISCOVERY OF SULPHUR, LANDS MUST BE CHIEFLY VALUABLE THEREFOR TO RECEIVE A PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE 30 USC 272 (43 CFR 3520.1-1(a))			

amended July 28, 1942 (7 U.S.C. 1011(c), 1018); and (vi) Section 3 of the Act of June 28, 1952 (66 Stat. 285); (2) under Section 3 of the Act of September 1, 1949 (30 U.S.C. 192c), certain lands added to the Shasta National Forest by the Act of March 19, 1948 (62 Stat. 83); (3) under the Act of June 30, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 508(b)), National Forest lands in Minnesota; and (4) under various acts, lands in the following national recreation areas: (i) Lake Mead National Recreation Area—the Act of October 8, 1964 (16 U.S.C. 460n-3(b)); (ii) Whiskeytown Unit of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area—the Act of November 8, 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460q-5); (iii) Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas—the Act of October 2, 1968 (16 U.S.C. 90c-1(b)); (iv) Glen Canyon National Recreation Area—the Act of October 27, 1972 (16 U.S.C. 460 dd et seq.); (v) Shasta-Trinity Units of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area—Section 6 of the Act of November 8, 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460 q-5); and (vii) White Mountain National Recreation Area—Sections 403, 404, and 1312 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 460mm-2 through 460mm-4).

TABLE 39.—*Competitive oil and gas and geothermal leasing, fiscal year 1989*

Geographic State	Leases in effect as of September 30, 1989 ^a		Leases issued during fiscal year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted bonus bids
Oil and gas — Pre-Reform Act					
Public domain					
Alabama	9	525	1	40	
Alaska	^b 19	398,561			
Arkansas	48	9,145			
California	77	8,562			
Colorado	480	123,294			
Kansas	57	11,004			
Louisiana	49	4,873			
Michigan	5	353			
Mississippi	4	161			
Montana	391	92,660			
Nebraska	6	3,521			
Nevada	29	4,231			
New Mexico	1,608	360,531			
North Dakota	88	15,280			
Oklahoma	296	22,411			
South Dakota	23	3,467			
Utah	443	162,542			
Wyoming	2,565	620,999	2	636	
Total	6,197	1,842,120	3	676	
Acquired lands					
Alabama	3	607			
Arkansas	159	55,025			
California	3	272			
Colorado	15	2,557			
Illinois	2	430			
Kansas	16	2,781			
Kentucky	4	989			
Louisiana	23	10,521			
Michigan	25	3,549			
Mississippi	89	18,682			
Montana	16	2,162			
New Mexico	9	363			
New York	4	2,022			
North Dakota	83	15,387			
Ohio	23	3,690			
Oklahoma	75	16,408			
Pennsylvania	2	477			
Texas	45	9,202			
Utah	1	40			
Virginia	4	1,120			
West Virginia	4	2,279			
Wyoming	51	6,662			
Total	656	155,225			
Public domain and acquired lands					
Alabama	12	1,132	1	40	
Alaska	^b 19	398,561			
Arkansas	207	64,170			
California	80	8,834			
Colorado	495	125,851			
Illinois	2	430			
Kansas	73	13,785			
Kentucky	4	989			
Louisiana	72	15,394			
Michigan	30	3,902			
Mississippi	93	18,843			
Montana	407	94,822			
Nebraska	6	3,521			
Nevada	29	4,231			
New Mexico	1,617	360,894			
New York	4	2,022			
North Dakota	171	30,667			
Ohio	23	3,690			
Oklahoma	371	38,819			
Pennsylvania	2	477			
South Dakota	23	3,467			

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TABLE 39.—*Competitive oil and gas and geothermal leasing, fiscal year 1989—continued*

Geographic State	Leases in effect as of September 30, 1989 ^a		Leases issued during fiscal year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted bonus bid
Texas	45	9,202	.....	.....	.....
Utah	444	162,582	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	4	1,120	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	4	2,279	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	2,616	627,661	2	636	.....
Total pre-Reform Act filings	6,853	1,997,345	3	676	.....
Reform Act					
Public domain					
Alabama	1	39	1	39	78.00
Arkansas	75	50,759	30	11,622	224,390.50
California	63	26,959	62	26,639	446,126.00
Colorado	564	381,447	445	281,198	2,069,928.00
Florida	15	12,999	15	12,999	40,726.50
Kansas	9	1,280	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	2	194	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	73	38,120	71	37,664	788,908.00
Mississippi	1	13	1	13	195.00
Montana	213	103,023	97	31,774	90,234.50
Nebraska	1	40	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	342	528,688	189	250,177	1,618,840.75
New Mexico	1,161	716,518	648	381,266	8,546,854.00
North Dakota	35	8,953	30	8,109	70,167.50
Oklahoma	37	2,802	23	1,583	107,292.00
South Dakota	23	16,482	12	6,661	15,331.00
Utah	427	474,496	286	298,743	3,352,469.75
Wyoming	2,647	2,090,932	1,319	1,078,776	16,760,852.00
Total	5,689	4,453,744	3,229	2,427,263	34,132,393.50
Acquired lands					
Alabama	36	16,464	36	16,464	251,669.00
Arkansas	237	175,634	165	77,124	20,062,925.50
California	1	51	1	51	153.00
Colorado	34	13,555	15	6,794	14,040.00
Florida	34	34,120	33	33,586	200,536.00
Illinois	3	844	3	844	228,985.00
Kansas	54	12,752	40	12,051	2,977,360.00
Louisiana	5	1,531	3	909	24,492.00
Michigan	283	118,803	235	100,087	2,959,984.00
Mississippi	93	34,338	91	34,177	204,722.00
Montana	42	23,108	26	16,342	24,869.00
Nebraska	2	820	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	9	2,633	9	2,633	33,318.00
North Dakota	16	3,976	16	3,976	5,939.00
Oklahoma	58	44,509	39	41,265	815,176.00
South Dakota	6	3,545	1	400	9,176.00
Texas	64	34,396	55	32,384	490,377.00
Utah	6	1,162	3	790	22,042.00
Virginia	28	17,000	28	17,000	204,368.00
Wyoming	49	13,096	27	7,597	184,495.00
Total	1,060	552,337	826	404,474	28,714,626.50
Public domain and acquired lands					
Alabama	37	16,503	37	16,503	251,747.00
Arkansas	312	226,393	195	88,746	20,287,316.00
California	64	27,010	63	26,690	446,279.00
Colorado	598	395,002	460	287,992	2,083,968.00
Florida	49	47,119	48	46,585	241,262.50
Illinois	3	844	3	844	228,985.00
Kansas	63	14,032	40	12,051	2,977,360.00
Louisiana	7	1,725	3	909	24,492.00
Michigan	356	156,923	306	137,751	3,748,892.00
Mississippi	94	34,351	92	34,190	204,917.00
Montana	255	126,131	123	48,116	115,103.50
Nebraska	3	860	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	342	528,688	189	250,177	1,618,840.75

**TABLE 39.—Competitive oil and gas and geothermal leasing,
fiscal year 1989—concluded**

Geographic State	Leases in effect as of September 30, 1989 ^a		Leases issued during fiscal year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted bonus bid
New Mexico	1,170	719,151	657	383,899	8,580,172.00
North Dakota	51	12,929	46	12,085	76,106.50
Oklahoma	95	47,311	62	42,848	922,468.00
South Dakota	29	20,027	13	7,061	24,507.00
Texas	64	34,396	55	32,384	490,377.00
Utah	433	475,658	289	299,533	3,374,511.75
Virginia	28	17,000	28	17,000	204,368.00
Wyoming	2,696	2,104,028	1,346	1,086,373	16,945,347.00
Total Reform Act filings	6,749	5,006,081	4,055	2,831,737	62,847,020.00
Total oil and gas	13,602	7,003,426	4,058	2,832,413	62,847,020.00
Geothermal					
Public domain and acquired lands					
California	120	196,649	2	1,676	29,030.30
Idaho	2	3,061	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	2	2,781	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	8	16,565	.....	.....	.....
Utah	17	30,265	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	50	87,956	7	14,174	286,742.95
Total geothermal	199	337,277	9	15,850	315,773.25
Grand Total	13,801	7,340,703	4,067	2,848,263	63,162,793.25

^aIncludes leasing actions during the fiscal year as shown in the three right-hand columns of this table.

^bIncludes 18 National Petroleum Reserve — Alaska (NPRA) leases (DOI Appropriations Act, fiscal year 1981) on 398,161 acres.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS
Energy and Mineral Resources

TABLE 40.—*Noncompetitive oil and gas and geothermal leasing, fiscal year 1989*

Geographic State	Leases in effect as of September 30, 1989 ^a		Leases issued during fiscal year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Oil and gas				
Over-the-counter filings				
Pre-Reform Act				
Public domain				
Alabama	33	4,914		
Alaska	5,694	1,911,727	147	406,766
Arizona	158	437,651	4	4,640
Arkansas	102	90,741	5	6,024
California	319	447,390	3	6,368
Colorado	1,467	2,267,975	26	41,241
Florida	17	11,486	5	7,051
Idaho	89	176,468		
Kansas	33	9,804		
Louisiana	60	7,878		
Michigan	49	11,796	8	1,210
Mississippi	35	3,741		
Missouri	1	1,325	1	1,325
Montana	1,812	2,628,192		
Nebraska	5	593		
Nevada	801	2,435,283	40	213,394
New Mexico	4,061	4,206,673	3	160
North Dakota	61	25,459		
Ohio	1	60		
Oklahoma	222	52,873		
Oregon	89	150,297		
South Dakota	39	37,554		
Utah	1,153	1,057,917		
Washington	182	185,641		
Wisconsin	4	1,024		
Wyoming	2,929	1,847,131	1	640
Total	19,416	18,011,593	243	688,819
Acquired lands				
Alabama	78	68,046	11	16,505
Arizona	9	22,643		
Arkansas	198	210,278	4	4,440
California	41	62,718	1	788
Colorado	68	25,537		
Florida	47	60,325	34	37,350
Georgia	3	4,476		
Illinois	4	320		
Iowa	1	160		
Kansas	17	7,041		
Kentucky	32	21,594		
Louisiana	60	28,387		
Maryland	8	9,840		
Michigan	424	249,207	43	24,897
Minnesota	5	1,679		
Mississippi	173	58,472	1	484
Montana	165	102,777	1	80
Nebraska	6	1,586		
Nevada	2	1,033		
New Mexico	40	65,175	19	41,611
New York	4	7,289		
North Carolina	5	6,251		
North Dakota	92	39,158		
Ohio	49	14,921	1	38
Oklahoma	274	104,647	1	1,080
Oregon	6	6,143		
Pennsylvania	6	2,527		
South Carolina	11	19,855		
South Dakota	14	12,037		
Tennessee	23	48,458		
Texas	134	97,331	6	2,367
Utah	25	7,379		
Virginia	76	149,917	8	6,633
Washington	138	232,206	4	2,272
West Virginia	108	110,546	1	333

TABLE 40.—*Noncompetitive oil and gas and geothermal leasing, fiscal year 1989—continued*

Geographic State	Leases in effect as of September 30, 1989 ^a		Leases issued during fiscal year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Wisconsin	25	84,360	7	38,480
Wyoming	67	11,102	.....	.....
Total	2,438	1,955,421	142	177,358
Public domain and acquired lands				
Alabama	111	72,960	11	16,505
Alaska	5,694	1,911,727	147	406,766
Arizona	167	460,294	4	4,640
Arkansas	300	301,019	9	10,464
California	360	510,108	4	7,156
Colorado	1,535	2,293,512	26	41,241
Florida	64	71,811	39	44,401
Georgia	3	4,476	.....	.....
Idaho	89	176,468	.....	.....
Illinois	4	320	.....	.....
Iowa	1	160	.....	.....
Kansas	50	16,845	.....	.....
Kentucky	32	21,594	.....	.....
Louisiana	120	36,265	.....	.....
Maryland	8	9,840	.....	.....
Michigan	473	261,003	51	26,107
Minnesota	5	1,679	.....	.....
Mississippi	208	62,213	1	484
Missouri	1	1,325	1	1,325
Montana	1,977	2,730,969	1	80
Nebraska	11	2,179	.....	.....
Nevada	803	2,436,316	40	213,394
New Mexico	4,101	4,271,848	22	41,771
New York	4	7,289	.....	.....
North Carolina	5	6,251	.....	.....
North Dakota	153	64,617	.....	.....
Ohio	50	14,981	1	38
Oklahoma	496	157,520	1	1,080
Oregon	95	156,440	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	6	2,527	.....	.....
South Carolina	11	19,855	.....	.....
South Dakota	53	49,591	.....	.....
Tennessee	23	48,458	.....	.....
Texas	134	97,331	6	2,367
Utah	1,178	1,065,296	.....	.....
Virginia	76	149,917	8	6,633
Washington	320	417,847	4	2,272
West Virginia	108	110,546	1	333
Wisconsin	29	85,384	7	38,480
Wyoming	2,996	1,858,233	1	640
Total over-the-counter filings	21,854	19,967,014	385	866,177
Simultaneous filings				
Public domain				
Alabama	122	17,764	.....	.....
Arizona	46	52,213	1	2,549
Arkansas	44	24,917	.....	.....
California	762	372,701	53	29,124
Colorado	4,833	4,678,551	17	25,587
Florida	26	3,143	.....	.....
Idaho	66	202,375	.....	.....
Kansas	48	9,095	.....	.....
Louisiana	145	13,545	.....	.....
Michigan	52	40,273	.....	.....
Mississippi	108	12,963	.....	.....
Montana	2,750	2,567,021	4	5,320
Nebraska	62	14,155	.....	.....
Nevada	1,392	3,693,402	5	12,887
New Mexico	4,764	3,424,373	30	20,597
North Dakota	424	183,454	.....	.....
Oklahoma	315	45,886	1	82
Oregon	88	234,369	7	43,143
South Dakota	283	434,671	.....	.....
Utah	3,542	4,362,401	17	43,196
Washington	37	65,605	1	763
Wyoming	17,315	11,394,139	70	68,713
Total	37,224	31,847,016	206	251,961

TABLE 40.—*Noncompetitive oil and gas and geothermal leasing, fiscal year 1989—continued*

Geographic State	Leases in effect as of September 30, 1989 ^a		Leases issued during fiscal year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Acquired lands				
Alabama	60	70,383	.....	.....
Arizona	5	2,781	.....	.....
Arkansas	102	64,844	1	4,325
California	7	574	1	29
Colorado	365	226,624	1	1,844
Florida	94	190,717	1	1,560
Idaho	4	2,502	.....	.....
Kansas	13	10,045	.....	.....
Kentucky	38	31,355	1	471
Louisiana	212	130,489	2	1,053
Maryland	1	198	.....	.....
Michigan	225	120,105	3	623
Mississippi	847	561,060	5	3,405
Montana	516	508,855	.....	.....
Nebraska	22	18,218	.....	.....
New Mexico	71	30,719	4	4,542
North Dakota	636	521,696	.....	.....
Ohio	9	4,635	.....	.....
Oklahoma	203	136,022	6	4,495
Oregon	3	5,158	1	1,280
Pennsylvania	1	153	.....	.....
South Dakota	50	50,513	.....	.....
Tennessee	2	401	.....	.....
Texas	198	136,973	9	7,036
Utah	26	15,763	.....	.....
Virginia	47	73,976	2	2,178
Washington	5	10,835	.....	.....
West Virginia	85	146,311	2	4,377
Wyoming	288	90,664	1	80
Total	4,135	3,162,569	40	37,298
Public domain and acquired lands				
Alabama	182	88,147	.....	.....
Arizona	51	54,994	1	2,549
Arkansas	146	89,761	1	4,325
California	769	373,275	54	29,153
Colorado	5,198	4,905,175	18	27,431
Florida	120	193,860	1	1,560
Idaho	70	204,877	.....	.....
Kansas	61	19,140	.....	.....
Kentucky	38	31,355	1	471
Louisiana	357	144,034	2	1,053
Maryland	1	198	.....	.....
Michigan	277	160,378	3	623
Mississippi	955	574,023	5	3,405
Montana	3,266	3,075,876	4	5,320
Nebraska	84	32,373	.....	.....
Nevada	1,392	3,693,402	5	12,887
New Mexico	4,835	3,455,092	34	25,139
North Dakota	1,060	705,150	.....	.....
Ohio	9	4,635	.....	.....
Oklahoma	518	181,908	7	4,577
Oregon	91	239,527	8	44,423
Pennsylvania	1	153	.....	.....
South Dakota	333	485,184	.....	.....
Tennessee	2	401	.....	.....
Texas	198	136,973	9	7,036
Utah	3,568	4,378,164	17	43,196
Virginia	47	73,976	2	2,178
Washington	42	76,440	1	763
West Virginia	85	146,311	2	4,377
Wyoming	17,603	11,484,803	71	68,793
Total simultaneous filings	41,359	35,009,585	246	289,259
Total pre-Reform Act filings	63,213	54,976,599	631	1,155,436
Reform Act				
Public domain				
Alabama	1	40	.....	.....
Arizona	24	37,743	24	37,743
Arkansas	75	97,862	31	24,444

TABLE 40.—*Noncompetitive oil and gas and geothermal leasing, fiscal year 1989—continued*

Geographic State	Leases in effect as of September 30, 1989 ^a		Leases issued during fiscal year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
California	92	51,740	91	51,437
Colorado	410	360,090	376	338,466
Kansas	4	1,099	4	1,099
Michigan	29	14,460	29	14,460
Mississippi	1	644	1	644
Montana	335	334,279	257	268,733
Nebraska	8	958	5	2,275
Nevada	406	682,371	252	408,087
New Mexico	241	310,219	172	220,766
North Dakota	25	5,143	24	3,297
Oklahoma	7	1,964	4	961
Oregon	6	5,696	6	5,696
South Dakota	13	17,610	7	4,300
Utah	546	739,710	361	414,435
Washington	2	233	2	233
Wyoming	2,342	2,602,316	1,602	1,794,478
Total	4,567	5,264,177	3,248	3,591,554
Acquired lands				
Alabama	71	35,505	69	35,185
Arkansas	96	137,875	63	63,977
California	7	1,915	7	1,915
Colorado	23	15,841	21	14,015
Louisiana	39	19,380	2	788
Michigan	133	43,912	133	43,912
Mississippi	51	24,397	37	17,553
Montana	49	43,479	35	30,251
Nebraska	2	3,597	1	2,000
New Mexico	1	1,280	1	1,280
North Dakota	10	1,756	10	1,756
Oklahoma	5	1,661	3	543
South Dakota	2	1,075	2	1,075
Texas	3	1,732	2	1,629
Utah	2	759	2	759
Washington	2	70	2	70
Wyoming	42	16,729	25	10,342
Total	538	350,963	415	227,050
Public domain and acquired lands				
Alabama	72	35,545	69	35,185
Arizona	24	37,743	24	37,743
Arkansas	171	235,737	94	88,421
California	99	53,655	98	53,352
Colorado	433	375,931	397	352,481
Kansas	4	1,099	4	1,099
Louisiana	39	19,380	2	788
Michigan	162	58,372	162	58,372
Mississippi	52	25,041	38	18,197
Montana	384	377,758	292	298,984
Nebraska	10	4,555	6	4,275
Nevada	406	682,371	252	408,087
New Mexico	242	311,499	173	222,046
North Dakota	35	6,899	34	5,053
Oklahoma	12	3,625	7	1,504
Oregon	6	5,696	6	5,696
South Dakota	15	18,685	9	5,375
Texas	3	1,732	2	1,629
Utah	548	740,469	363	415,194
Washington	4	303	4	303
Wyoming	2,384	2,619,045	1,627	1,804,820
Total Reform Act filings	5,105	5,615,140	3,663	3,818,604
Total oil and gas	68,318	60,591,739	4,294	4,974,040

**TABLE 40.—Noncompetitive oil and gas and geothermal leasing,
fiscal year 1989—concluded**

Geographic State	Leases in effect as of September 30, 1989 ^a		Leases issued during fiscal year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Geothermal				
Arizona	11	18,146	10	17,363
California	107	154,415	9	8,330
Colorado	3	2,751	.....	.....
Idaho	1	678	.....	.....
New Mexico	10	14,790	.....	.....
Nevada	149	253,786	18	33,767
Oregon	160	236,059	23	35,617
Utah	10	20,272	.....	.....
Total geothermal	451	700,897	60	95,077
Grand Total	68,769	61,292,636	4,354	5,069,117

^aIncludes leasing actions during the fiscal year as shown in the two right-hand columns of this table.

TABLE 41.—*Oil and gas drilling activities on Federal land, fiscal year 1989*

Geographic State	APDs approved ^a	New holes started	Producible completions	Plugged and abandoned
Alabama	.....	5	3	1
Alaska	2	2	.....	.....
Arizona	1	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	.....	7	13	.....
California	227	105	106	6
Colorado	140	98	83	16
Florida	.....	1	.....	1
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	1
Kansas	.....	7	7	2
Kentucky	.....	6	3	.....
Louisiana	.....	7	9	2
Michigan	.....	2	5	.....
Mississippi	.....	15	5	9
Montana	90	77	40	10
Nebraska	.....	2	.....	3
Nevada	32	23	9	10
New Mexico	805	441	447	27
New York	.....	.....	.....	1
North Dakota	.....	6	7	5
Ohio	.....	.....	2	.....
Oklahoma	.....	13	10	3
Pennsylvania	.....	.....	1	.....
South Dakota	.....	4	2	2
Texas	.....	7	3	.....
Utah	59	55	35	16
Washington	.....	1	.....	2
West Virginia	.....	.....	47	.....
Wyoming	458	347	169	116
Eastern States	37	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,851	1,231	1,006	233

^aApplications for permit to drill (APDs) are handled by administrative offices (e.g., the Eastern States Office), while the starts, completions, and abandonments shown in the three columns following are portrayed by geographic State (e.g., Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, etc.).

**TABLE 42.—Continuing oil and gas activities on Federal lands
as of September 30, 1989**

Geographic State	Number of units in effect	Number of producible and service holes	Number of producible and service completions
Alabama	2	7	8
Alaska	9	133	169
Arkansas	2	110	151
California		6,188	6,188
Colorado	130	3,303	3,303
Florida		3	3
Illinois		2	2
Kansas	7	150	218
Kentucky		1	1
Louisiana	21	344	381
Maryland		9	9
Michigan	1	57	57
Mississippi	3	220	223
Montana	50	2,974	3,293
Nebraska		30	31
Nevada	10	66	66
New Mexico	249	20,524	21,995
New York		1	1
North Dakota	24	659	667
Ohio		103	103
Oklahoma	12	276	296
Pennsylvania		87	87
South Dakota	5	174	179
Texas	10	84	91
Utah	13	2,959	2,973
West Virginia		201	201
Wyoming	467	12,807	13,896
Total	1,015	51,472	54,592

TABLE 43.—*Oil and gas leases on Federal lands in producing status as of September 30, 1989*

Geographic State	Number of producible leases ^a	Number of acres in producing status
Alabama	12	1,781
Alaska	34	62,763
Arkansas	163	88,944
California	316	76,452
Colorado	3,609	2,585,049
Florida	2	4,497
Illinois	1	350
Kansas	681	104,127
Kentucky	43	20,114
Louisiana	122	62,336
Maryland	3	2,105
Michigan	30	18,210
Mississippi	113	52,726
Missouri	1	1,329
Montana	1,294	707,407
Nebraska	21	6,347
Nevada	39	15,380
New Mexico	5,300	4,809,786
North Dakota	458	394,160
Ohio	51	10,040
Oklahoma	55	34,232
Pennsylvania	70	6,677
South Dakota	70	55,622
Texas	9	4,652
Utah	1,051	783,361
Virginia	1	2,165
West Virginia	227	103,803
Wyoming	5,375	2,631,946
Total	19,151	12,646,361

^aIncludes both producing and producible leases with either actual and allocated production.

TABLE 44.—*Coal leases, licenses, permits, and applications, fiscal year 1989*

Geographic State	Total in effect as of September 30, 1989 ^a		Actions during fiscal year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted bonus bids
Competitive leases					
Public domain					
Alabama	15	12,946			
Colorado	62	56,927			
Kentucky	2	1,921			
Montana	22	36,043			
New Mexico	9	16,396			
North Dakota	14	12,007			
Oklahoma	12	11,625			
Utah	106	117,622	1	9,905	\$16,200,000.00
Washington	1	241			
Wyoming	59	137,654			
Total	302	403,382	1	9,905	\$16,200,000.00
Acquired					
Alabama	3	1,320			
Kentucky	2	1,627			
New Mexico	1	120			
Pennsylvania	2	81			
Total	8	3,148			
Public domain and acquired					
Alabama	18	14,266			
Colorado	62	56,927			
Kentucky	4	3,548			
Montana	22	36,043			
New Mexico	10	16,516			
North Dakota	14	12,007			
Oklahoma	12	11,625			
Pennsylvania	2	81			
Utah	106	117,622	1	9,905	\$16,200,000.00
Washington	1	241			
Wyoming	59	137,654			
Total	310	406,530	1	9,905	\$16,200,000.00
Noncompetitive leases					
Public domain					
Alabama	1	200			
Montana	3	3,496	1	981	\$98,200.00
Oklahoma	5	4,703			
Wyoming	3	442			
Total	12	8,841	1	981	\$98,200.00
Acquired					
Kentucky	2	100			
Oklahoma	5	613			
Total	7	713			
Public domain and acquired					
Alabama	1	200			
Kentucky	2	100			
Montana	3	3,496	1	981	\$98,200.00
Oklahoma	10	5,316			
Wyoming	3	442			
Total	19	9,554	1	981	\$98,200.00

TABLE 44.—*Coal leases, licenses, permits, and applications, fiscal year 1989—continued*

Geographic State	Total in effect as of September 30, 1989 ^a		Actions during fiscal year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted bonus bids
Preference right leases					
Public domain					
Alaska	2	3,160	.....	.....	.....
California	1	80	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	41	72,634	.....	.....	.....
Montana	1	80	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	17	24,262	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	21	43,244	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	2	4,874	.....	.....	.....
Utah	91	165,618	.....	.....	.....
Washington	1	280	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	23	47,338	.....	.....	.....
Total	200	361,570	.....	.....	.....
Acquired					
Kentucky	1	1,282	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	1	538	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	1,820	.....	.....	.....
Public domain and acquired					
Alaska	2	3,160	.....	.....	.....
California	1	80	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	41	72,634	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	1	1,282	.....	.....	.....
Montana	1	80	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	17	24,262	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	21	43,244	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	3	5,412	.....	.....	.....
Utah	91	165,618	.....	.....	.....
Washington	1	280	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	23	47,338	.....	.....	.....
Total	202	363,390	.....	.....	.....
Exchange leases					
Public domain					
Montana	1	9,445	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	5	4,695	.....	.....	.....
Total	6	14,140	.....	.....	.....
Preference right lease applications					
Public domain					
Alaska	2	5,120	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	7	16,713	.....	.....	.....
Montana	2	7,230	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	26	75,510	.....	.....	.....
Utah	11	38,909	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	31	64,721	.....	.....	.....
Total	79	208,203	.....	.....	.....
Acquired					
Montana	1	4,757	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	4,757	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 44.—*Coal leases, licenses, permits, and applications, fiscal year 1989—concluded*

Geographic State	Total in effect as of September 30, 1989 ^a		Actions during fiscal year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted bonus bids
Public domain and acquired					
Alaska	2	5,120	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	7	16,713	.....	.....	.....
Montana	3	11,987	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	26	75,510	.....	.....	.....
Utah	11	38,909	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	31	64,721	.....	.....	.....
Total	80	212,960	.....	.....	.....
Exploration licenses					
Public domain					
Alabama	1	80	1	80	.....
Montana	3	9,872	1	7,672	.....
Utah	1	2,731	.....	.....	.....
Total	5	12,683	2	7,752	.....
Licenses to mine					
Public domain					
Montana	1	20	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	3	6	.....	.....	.....
Total	4	26	.....	.....	.....
Acquired					
North Dakota	1	10	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	10	.....	.....	.....
Public domain and acquired					
Montana	1	20	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	3	6	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	1	10	.....	.....	.....
Total	5	36	.....	.....	.....
Rights-of-way and temporary use permits					
Public domain					
Utah	1	640	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	640	.....	.....	.....

^aIncludes leasing actions during the fiscal year as shown in the three right-hand columns of this table.

Source: Solid Leasable Minerals System (SLMS) data base.

TABLE 45.—*Approved coal logical mining units (LMU), fiscal year 1989*

State	Total in effect as of September 30, 1989			
	Number LMUs	Number leases	LMU acreage	Federal acreage
Colorado	4	13	14,717	8,537
Montana	1	5	6,081	5,401
New Mexico	2	7	30,310	30,310
North Dakota	1	3	11,061	2,958
Oklahoma	1	5	9,076	9,076
Utah	3	25	34,262	26,553
Wyoming	8	24	54,285	40,783
Total	20	82	159,792	123,618

Note.—Logical Mining Unit (LMU) refers to an area of land on which the recoverable coal reserves can be developed in an efficient, economical, and orderly manner as a unit with due regard to conservation of coal reserves and other resources. An LMU may consist of one or more Federal coal leases and may include intervening or adjacent lands in which the United States does not own the coal. All lands in an LMU are under the control of one operator or lessee, can be developed as a single operation, and are contiguous. Formation of LMUs was authorized by the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976, which amended the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 *et seq.*).

TABLE 46.—*Other energy mineral leasing actions, fiscal year 1989*

Geographic State	Total in effect as of September 30, 1989 ^a		Actions during fiscal year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
OIL SHALE				
Competitive leases				
Public domain				
Colorado	2	10,184	.....	.....
Total	2	10,184	.....	.....
COMBINED HYDROCARBON				
Combined hydrocarbon leases				
Public domain				
Utah	19	35,780	.....	.....
Total	19	35,780	.....	.....
GILSONITE				
Competitive leases				
Public domain				
Utah	12	3,210	.....	.....
Total	12	3,210	.....	.....
URANIUM				
Noncompetitive leases				
Acquired lands				
Wyoming	1	2,560	.....	.....
Total	1	2,560	.....	.....
Preference right lease applications				
Acquired lands				
Colorado	9	4,974	.....	.....
Total	9	4,974	.....	.....
Prospecting permits				
Acquired lands				
Nebraska	1	1,319	.....	.....
Total	1	1,319	.....	.....

^aIncludes leasing actions during the fiscal year as shown in the two right-hand columns of this table.

Note.—No leasing actions occurred during fiscal year 1989.

Source: Solid Leasable Minerals System (SLMS) data base.

TABLE 47.—*Nonenergy mineral leasing actions, fiscal year 1989*

Geographic State	Total in effect as of September 30, 1989 ^a		Actions during fiscal year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted bonus bids
PHOSPHATE					
Competitive leases					
Public domain					
Florida	6	963	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	48	28,013	.....	.....	.....
Montana	12	10,846	.....	.....	.....
Utah	2	3,614	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	1	189	.....	.....	.....
Total	69	43,625	.....	.....	.....
Acquired lands					
Florida	3	200	.....	.....	.....
Total	3	200	.....	.....	.....
Public domain and acquired lands					
Florida	9	1,163	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	48	28,013	.....	.....	.....
Montana	12	10,846	.....	.....	.....
Utah	2	3,614	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	1	189	.....	.....	.....
Total	72	43,825	.....	.....	.....
Noncompetitive leases					
Public domain					
Idaho	10	7,967	1	160	\$124,132.00
Montana	6	3,153	.....	.....	.....
Utah	5	5,053	.....	.....	.....
Total	21	16,173	1	160	\$124,132.00
Preference right leases					
Public domain					
California	1	1,608	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	30	10,122	.....	.....	.....
Montana	7	4,400	.....	.....	.....
Utah	3	7,472	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	1	2,008	.....	.....	.....
Total	42	25,610	.....	.....	.....
Acquired lands					
Florida	1	225	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	225	.....	.....	.....
Public domain and acquired lands					
California	1	1,608	.....	.....	.....
Florida	1	225	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	30	10,122	.....	.....	.....
Montana	7	4,400	.....	.....	.....
Utah	3	7,472	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	1	2,008	.....	.....	.....
Total	43	25,835	.....	.....	.....
Preference right lease applications					
Public domain					
California	1	2,434	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	2	1,195	.....	.....	.....
Total	3	3,629	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 47.—*Nonenergy mineral leasing actions, fiscal year 1989—continued*

Geographic State	Total in effect as of September 30, 1989 ^a		Actions during fiscal year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted bonus bids
Prospecting permits					
Public domain					
Idaho	1	161	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	161	.....	.....	.....
Rights-of-way and temporary use permits					
Public domain					
Idaho	5	270	.....	.....	.....
Total	5	270	.....	.....	.....
POTASSIUM					
Competitive leases					
Public domain					
New Mexico	6	8,680	.....	.....	.....
Utah	12	26,340	.....	.....	.....
Total	18	35,020	.....	.....	.....
Noncompetitive leases					
Public domain					
New Mexico	106	133,540	.....	.....	.....
Total	106	133,540	.....	.....	.....
Preference right leases					
Public domain					
California	7	9,033	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	6	5,606	.....	.....	.....
Utah	52	108,563	.....	.....	.....
Total	65	123,202	.....	.....	.....
Acquired lands					
Utah	17	43,282	.....	.....	.....
Total	17	43,282	.....	.....	.....
Public domain and acquired lands					
California	7	9,033	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	6	5,606	.....	.....	.....
Utah	69	151,845	.....	.....	.....
Total	82	166,484	.....	.....	.....
Preference right lease applications					
Public domain					
Arizona	4	4,835	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	1	1,667	.....	.....	.....
Total	5	6,502	.....	.....	.....
SODIUM					
Competitive leases					
Public domain					
California	7	3,886	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	37	47,448	.....	.....	.....
Total	44	51,334	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 47.—*Nonenergy mineral leasing actions, fiscal year 1989—continued*

Geographic State	Total in effect as of September 30, 1989 ^a		Actions during fiscal year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted bonus bids
Noncompetitive leases					
Public domain					
California	1	40	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	40	.....	.....	.....
Preference right leases					
Public domain					
California	26	23,112	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	6	9,663	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	3	6,920	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	4	1,242	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	16	28,335	.....	.....	.....
Total	55	69,272	.....	.....	.....
Preference right lease applications					
Public domain					
Colorado	3	7,152	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	6	11,913	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	2	4,706	.....	.....	.....
Total	11	23,771	.....	.....	.....
Rights-of-way and temporary use permits					
Public domain					
California	3	120	.....	.....	.....
Total	3	120	.....	.....	.....
SULFUR					
Prospecting permits					
Public domain					
New Mexico	25	15,930	20	12,762	.....
Total	25	15,930	20	12,762	.....
LEAD AND ZINC					
Preference right leases					
Acquired lands					
Missouri	37	33,863	.....	.....	.....
Total	37	33,863	.....	.....	.....
Preference right lease applications					
Acquired lands					
Missouri	2	3,743	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	3,743	.....	.....	.....
Prospecting permits					
Acquired lands					
Missouri	2	3,668	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	3	20,377	.....	.....	.....
Total	5	24,045	.....	.....	.....
ALL OTHER NONENERGY MINERALS^b					
Competitive leases					
Public domain					
California	1	80
Total	1	80

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TABLE 47.—*Nonenergy mineral leasing actions, fiscal year 1989—continued*

Geographic State	Total in effect as of September 30, 1989 ^a		Actions during fiscal year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted bonus bids
Acquired lands					
Arkansas	1	80	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	1	146	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	2	107	1	67	\$8,002.00
Wyoming	2	560	.....	.....	.....
Total	6	893	1	67	\$8,002.00
Public domain and acquired lands					
Arkansas	1	80	.....	.....	.....
California	1	80	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	1	146	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	2	107	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	2	560	.....	.....	.....
Total	7	973	.....	.....	.....
Noncompetitive leases					
Public domain					
Nevada	4	1,580	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	1	160	.....	.....	.....
Total	5	1,740	.....	.....	.....
Preference right leases					
Acquired lands					
Alabama	1	40	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	9	722	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	1	218	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	2	321	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	4	2,554	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	5	5,524	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	1	158	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	1	355	.....	.....	.....
Total	24	9,892	.....	.....	.....
Preference right lease applications					
Acquired lands					
Arkansas	1	40	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	40	.....	.....	.....
Prospecting permits					
Public domain					
California	1	33	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	2	410	2	410	.....
Total	3	443	2	410	.....
Acquired lands					
Arkansas	8	2,955	1	1,080	.....
California	4	2,623	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	7	4,760	3	975	.....
Illinois	2	653	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	2	120	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	6	5,238	2	3,342	.....
Mississippi	1	596	1	596	.....
North Carolina	2	2,391	1	2,088	.....
Oklahoma	6	12,233	6	12,233	.....
South Carolina	5	4,575	1	489	.....
Tennessee	1	504	1	504	.....
Wisconsin	9	2,271	2	576	.....
Total	53	38,919	18	21,883	.....

TABLE 47.—*Nonenergy mineral leasing actions, fiscal year 1989—concluded*

Geographic State	Total in effect as of September 30, 1989 ^a		Actions during fiscal year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted bonus bids
Public domain and acquired lands					
Arkansas	8	2,955	1	1,080	.....
California	5	2,656	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	7	4,760	3	975	.....
Illinois	2	653	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	2	120	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	8	5,648	4	3,752	.....
Mississippi	1	596	1	596	.....
North Carolina	2	2,391	1	2,088	.....
Oklahoma	6	12,233	6	12,233	.....
South Carolina	5	4,575	1	489	.....
Tennessee	1	504	1	504	.....
Wisconsin	9	2,271	2	576	.....
Total	56	39,362	20	22,293	.....

^aIncludes leasing actions during the fiscal year as shown in the three right-hand columns of this table.

^bIncludes amethyst, asphalt, barite, bentonite, clay, copper, feldspar, fluorspar, garnet, gold, hardrock, iron ore, limestone, olivine, quartz, quartz crystals, sand gravel, scoria, silica sand, wavellite and other minerals.

Source: Solid Leasable Minerals System (SLMS) data base.

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TABLE 48.—Disposition of mineral materials, fiscal year 1989

Method by Administrative State	Material ^b	Contract sales/use permits this year		Production this year ^a			
		Number	Quantity ^c	Value	Number	Quantity ^c	Value
Arizona	Gemstone	3	.....	\$750.00	3	.....	\$750.00
	Sand and gravel	3	96	28.80	16	1,587	666.33
	Stone	7	19	48.58	3	19	48.33
	State total	13	115	827.38	22	1,606	1,464.66
California	Pumice	3	550	231.00	3	550	231.00
	Sand and gravel	14	1,535	537.22	14	1,534	537.22
	Stone	45	849	13,473.90	45	849	13,473.90
	State total	62	2,934	14,242.12	62	2,933	14,242.12
Colorado	Stone	7	1,561	446.75	70	761	6,481.00
	State total	7	1,561	446.75	70	761	6,481.00
	Pumice	2	105	31.50	23	952	1,216.68
Idaho	Sand and gravel	15	62	25.01	34	5,686	1,417.62
	Soil - other	37	27	5.47	26	26	5.47
	Stone	6	2,882	25,050.75	25	123	553.85
	State total	60	3,076	25,112.73	119	6,787	3,193.62
Montana ^d	Sand and gravel	5	162	650.00	5	162	650.00
	Stone	6	167	107.82	6	192	116.57
	State total	11	329	757.82	11	354	766.57
Nevada	Pumice	2	23	5.66	2	23	5.66
	Sand and gravel	43	15,427	5,472.00	43	15,391	5,463.25
	Soil - other	19	521	246.81	19	521	246.81
	Stone	43	12,204	6,104.50	43	12,304	6,154.50
	State total	107	28,175	11,828.97	107	28,239	11,870.22
New Mexico ^e	Calcium	79	63,248	69,506.49	77	63,803	70,851.24
	Pumice	1	50	100.00	8	137	188.50
	Sand and gravel	16	2,923	1,894.40	40	9,831	4,751.76
	Soil - other	9	906	271.80	9	906	271.80
	Stone	169	3,906	6,648.00	171	3,921	6,675.50
	State total	274	71,033	78,420.69	305	78,598	82,738.80
Oregon ^f	Stone	18	40,133	22,864.83	12	33,949	16,491.50
	State total	18	40,133	22,864.83	12	33,949	16,491.50
	Calcium	1	11,714	20,400.00	1	2,929	5,100.00
Utah	Clay	2	127	314.50	2	127	314.50
	Sand and gravel	24	301,676	75,478.35	19	221,396	55,415.70
	Soil - other	2	220	22.00	2	220	22.00
	Stone	30	87	496.00	47	160	1,002.84
	State total	59	313,824	96,710.85	71	224,832	61,855.04
Wyoming ^g	Sand and gravel	22	25,721	11,314.62	35	12,676	7,577.53
	Stone	31	377	3,849.06	36	331	3,789.06
	State total	53	26,098	15,163.68	71	13,007	11,366.59
Total non-exclusive sales		664	487,278	266,375.82	850	391,066	210,470.12

TABLE 48.—Disposition of mineral materials, fiscal year 1989—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material ^b	Contract sales/use permits this year			Production this year ^d		
		Number	Quantity ^c	Value	Number	Quantity ^c	Value
Arizona	Sand and gravel	12	103,402	31,595.75	9	31,646	15,913.62
	Stone	4	11,001	6,350.00	13	135,190	45,964.52
	State total	16	114,403	37,945.75	22	166,836	61,878.14
	Clay	1	37	25.00			
California	Sand and gravel	3	118	6,520.00	1	2,335	569.85
	Stone	4	155	6,545.00	3	44	134.20
	State total	4	155	6,545.00	4	2,379	704.05
	Clay	1	14,644	6,842.15	2	15,055	7,034.30
Colorado	Pumice	5	23,072	8,501.00	6	31,381	3,060.00
	Sand and gravel	1	57	40.00	1	57	40.00
	Soil - other	1	2,905	1,616.00	5	10,119	5,362.40
	Stone	3	40,678	16,999.15	15	70,352	26,896.69
	State total	10	97,473	32,529.88	2	136,575	45,579.88
	Clay	1	6,000	8,400.00			
Idaho	Pumice	1	14,162	4,040.50	10	8,182	2,545.50
	Sand and gravel	11	550	110.00	1	250	50.00
	Soil - other	1	550	110.00	1	20	5.00
	Stone	2	10,014	2,550.00			
	State total	16	128,199	47,630.38	14	145,027	48,180.38
	Clay	1	30	10.50	6	11,052	4,456.76
Montana ^d	Sand and gravel	1	30	10.50	6	11,052	4,456.76
	State total	1	30	10.50	6	11,052	4,456.76
Nevada	Clay	1	5,500	550.00			
	Sand and gravel	19	138,642	29,238.34	12	69,327	15,365.34
	Soil - other	9	202,300	61,355.00	8	169,790	39,776.50
	Stone	7	1,104	637.50	7	943	374.50
	State total	36	347,546	91,780.84	27	240,060	55,516.34
	Calcium	44	51,396	53,343.14	67	64,623	60,603.11
New Mexico ^e	Clay				1	2,000	400.00
	Pumice	1	68,702	22,500.00	51	96,765	33,449.22
	Sand and gravel	39	359,030	146,499.66	208	259,171	238,809.57
	Soil - other	18	172,082	51,624.60	6	79,634	46,390.20
	Stone	24	36,469	23,627.80	10,066	53,585,308.24	53,585,308.24
	State total	126	687,679	297,595.20	386	512,259	53,964,960.34
Oregon ^f	Sand and gravel	9	675	265.60	7	445	178.10
	Stone	16	7,108	1,982.91	11	5,732	1,530.80
	State total	25	7,783	2,248.51	18	6,177	1,708.90
	Pumice	1	29,736	7,684.02	4	15,825	4,111.35
Utah	Sand and gravel	15	164	722.41	4	15,825	4,111.35
	Stone	5	29,900	8,406.43	4	15,825	4,111.35
	State total	21	29,900	8,406.43	4	15,825	4,111.35
	Calcium	18	52,385	24,934.37	5	25,258	10,780.95
Wyoming ^g	Sand and gravel	1	542,000	54,200.00	26	18,015	8,806.46
	Soil - other	1	542,000	54,200.00			

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	6	9,937	6,302.90	6	19,234	10,176.03
Stone	25	604,322	85,437.27	37	62,507	29,763.44
State total	280	1,960,695	594,599.03	533	1,232,474	54,198,176.39
Free-use permits						
Arizona	1	20,000	6,000.00	18	452,434	192,451.54
Sand and gravel				2		
Soil - other				2	207,776	93,499.20
Stone				22	660,210	285,950.74
State total	1	20,000	6,000.00			
California	1	10,000	2,500.00	15	22,827	7,326.84
Sand and gravel				15	22,827	7,326.84
State total	1	10,000	2,500.00			
Colorado	2	2,125	10,800.00	11	147,614	67,557.20
Sand and gravel				6	5,213	2,435.76
Stone				17	152,827	69,992.96
State total	6	27,276	12,123.36			
Idaho	2	415	212.50	7	36,725	51,046.50
Pumice				7	36,725	51,046.50
Sand and gravel	23	624,240	158,130.00	72	263,555	70,783.61
Stone	4	1,665	820.82	9	47,111	9,833.10
State total	29	626,320	159,163.12	88	347,391	131,663.21
Montana ^d	5	31,600	11,660.00	20	9,300	3,155.00
Sand and gravel						
Soil - other						
Stone	1	1,000	1,000.00			
State total	6	32,600	12,660.00	21	9,300	3,155.00
Nevada	1	400	140.00	1	400	140.00
Clay						
Sand and gravel	15	175,000	46,715.00	11	123,078	35,570.60
Soil - other	13	67,285	25,003.25	13	67,285	25,003.25
Stone	6	52,200	25,146.00	6	52,200	25,146.00
State total	35	294,885	97,004.25	31	242,963	85,859.85
New Mexico ^e	26	179,960	217,254.00	4	8,720	10,528.00
Calcium						
Pumice	2	17,214	14,100.00			
Sand and gravel	22	413,012	5,623,832.20	50	648,516	17,581,968.29
Soil - other						
Stone	1	18,592	18,110.40	1	50,000	6,000.00
State total	51	628,778	5,873,296.60	19	7,500	7,500.00
Oregon ^f	17	201,450	207,612.50	42	46,446	58,054.75
Sand and gravel						
Stone	5	8,794	14,775.07	5	24,927	15,511.00
State total	22	210,244	222,387.57	47	71,373	73,565.75
Utah	25	715,276	197,013.08	6	1,800	542.65
Sand and gravel						
Soil - other	7	58,250	10,537.47			
Stone	4	69,024	15,550.00	1	48	11.90
State total	36	842,550	223,100.55	7	1,848	554.55
Wyoming ^g	21	530,095	247,463.25	42	61,876	27,559.20
Sand and gravel						
Soil - other	2	60,000	13,000.00	2	110	22.00
Stone	1	30	30.00	5	1,799	1,605.00
State total	24	590,125	260,493.25	49	63,785	29,186.20
Total free-use permits	211	3,282,778	6,868,728.70	371	2,304,760	18,293,251.39
Grand Total	1,155	5,730,751	7,729,705.55	1,754	3,928,300	72,701,897.90

TABLE 48.—Disposition of mineral materials, fiscal year 1989—concluded

^aValues include sale agreements and permits previously issued.

^bData has been aggregated into eight standard material groups.

^cThe Quantity columns include sales and permit data originally reported in both tons and cubic yards. For this table, all data has been converted automatically to cubic yards.

^dIncludes North and South Dakota.

^eIncludes Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas.

^fIncludes Washington.

^gIncludes Nebraska.

Note.—Materials were disposed of under the Act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681; 30 U.S.C. 601), as amended by the Act of July 23, 1955 (69 Stat. 367). Data was generated from the Bureau of Land Management's Mineral Material Disposal data base, using the Case Recordation system.

TABLE 49.—*Mineral patents issued, fiscal year 1989*

Administrative State	Patents issued		Mining claims patented						Millsite										
	Lode		Placer			FS			BLM		FS								
	BLM Number	FS Number	BLM Number	BLM Acres	FS Number	FS Acres	BLM Number	BLM Acres	FS Number	FS Acres	BLM Number	BLM Acres							
Alaska	1						4	80											
California	2	3		74						2	60	28	140		4	20			
Colorado	2																		
Idaho		3																	
Montana ^a	3	2		197	100	1,829	5	620											
Nevada	4			124			580	11,582				25	123						
New Mexico ^b	1							20											
Oregon		2					1			6	106								
Utah		1								3	83								
Wyoming ^c		8					224	4,248											
Total	21	11	25	395	100	1,829	814	16,550	11	249	56	272	10	50					

^aIncludes North and South Dakota.

^bIncludes Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

^cIncludes Nebraska.

Note.—BLM = Bureau of Land Management; FS = Forest Service. Compare "Patents issued" with the "Mineral" heading in Table 7, Applications, entries, selections, and patents. A mineral patent may include more than one mining claim.

TABLE 50.—*Recordation of mining claims, Public Law 94-579, from October 21, 1976, through fiscal year 1989*

Administrative State	Claims accepted for recording			Claims administratively closed ^a			Claims patented			Unpatented claims of record	
	Total as of beginning fiscal year	Total during fiscal year	Total as of end of fiscal year	Total as of beginning fiscal year	Total during fiscal year	Total as of end of fiscal year	Total as of beginning fiscal year	Total during fiscal year	Total as of end of fiscal year	Total as of beginning fiscal year	Total as of end of fiscal year
Alaska	101,894	3,070	104,964	73,125	3,844	76,969	370	4	374	28,399	27,621
Arizona	289,081	9,751	298,832	132,549	18,218	150,767	127	.....	127	156,405	147,938
California	212,729	16,708	229,437	59,322	8,779	68,101	93	40	133	153,314	161,203
Colorado	230,020	5,155	235,175	147,345	1,331	148,676	571	.....	571	82,104	85,928
Idaho	133,891	14,187	148,078	55,970	8,517	64,487	108	4	112	77,813	83,479
Montana	156,098	13,350	169,448	69,768	6,424	76,192	486	112	598	85,844	92,658
Nevada	494,537	55,732	550,269	107,472	41,610	149,082	441	1	442	386,624	400,745
New Mexico	147,743	3,941	151,684	106,361	2,838	109,199	448	.....	448	40,934	42,037
Oregon	105,724	14,149	119,873	74,761	7,778	82,539	57	3	60	30,906	37,274
Utah	305,568	10,458	316,026	186,300	39,267	225,567	23	.....	23	119,245	90,436
Wyoming	237,224	1,381	238,605	199,066	7,530	206,596	850	200	1,050	37,308	30,959
Eastern States	10,771	20	10,791	1,507	25	1,532	.....	.....	.....	9,264	9,259
Total	2,425,280	147,902	2,573,182	1,213,546	146,161	1,359,707	3,574	364	3,938	1,208,160	1,209,537

^aClaims that were declared void either by abandonment of claim or operation of law after filing and recording, claims for which a relinquishment was filed, and those claims that were rejected because of a deficiency under 43 CFR 3833.1-2 that was not corrected within the time allowed.

Source: Mining Claim Recordation automated system (except Alaska), Bureau of Land Management.

TABLE 51.—Notices and plans of mining operations filed with the Bureau of Land Management, fiscal years 1985 through 1989

Administrative State	Notices reviewed ^a					Plans of Operations reviewed ^b				
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Alaska	227	210	155	147	163	71	23	50	61	83
Arizona	170	233	259	305	210	52	61	48	51	17
California	136	163	184	144	153	171	188	193	180	135
Colorado	72	64	75	62	65	5	2	3	7	5
Idaho	85	196	33	76	79	10	27	8	9	4
Montana	84	59	62	82	75	5	5	5	7	9
Nevada	584	594	691	793	994	56	79	126	120	195
New Mexico	49	66	73	46	47	9	6	8	3	1
Oregon	543	206	150	203	220	13	19	1	4	9
Utah	110	126	146	129	127	5	10	3	10	5
Wyoming	47	49	32	47	48	1	6	11	17	40
Total	2,107	1,966	1,860	2,034	2,181	398	426	456	469	503

^a Notices submitted to the Bureau of Land Management for operations causing a cumulative surface disturbance of 5 acres or less during any calendar year (43 CFR 3809.1-3).

^b Plans submitted to the Bureau of Land Management for operations in an area under wilderness review (43 CFR 3802.1-1) or in an area in which disturbance will exceed 5 acres during any calendar year (43 CFR 3809.1-3 and 1-4).

Part III

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Public Land Surveys

At its maximum extent, the original public domain (excluding inland water areas) consisted of approximately 1.8 billion acres, or about 78 percent of the total land area of the continental United States (Table 1). More than 1.1 billion acres of this have been disposed of through homestead grants or sales, railroad grants, and other means (Table 2).

To properly develop and effectively manage these vast areas of public domain, public land surveys have been required. Surveys establish on-the-ground boundaries for public lands in units that can readily be identified and recorded in official field notes and plats. The Bureau maintains all of the federal survey records.

The rectangular system of surveys has now been extended over 1.4 billion acres of the original 1.8 billion-acre area. Of the 359 million acres of land remaining to be surveyed at the close of the fiscal year, approximately 75 percent are in Alaska (Table 52). The remaining unsurveyed land lies exclusively in 11 Western States; the largest unsurveyed area is located in Nevada, where approximately 19 million acres are unsurveyed.

About 29 percent of the area in the public land States, other than Alaska, is owned by the Federal Government. Many of these Government lands were surveyed over a century ago and were marked by wooden stakes or other nonpermanent materials that have since been obliterated by the elements or man-made developments. There is an urgent need for resurveys of over 50 million acres of land in this category in order to redefine the boundaries of lands administered by the Federal Government. During fiscal year 1989, over 824,000 acres were resurveyed (Table 53).

Numerous field investigations not measurable or reportable on a quantity basis were carried out in fiscal year 1989. These investigations are not shown in the tables but could lead to approved surveys later.

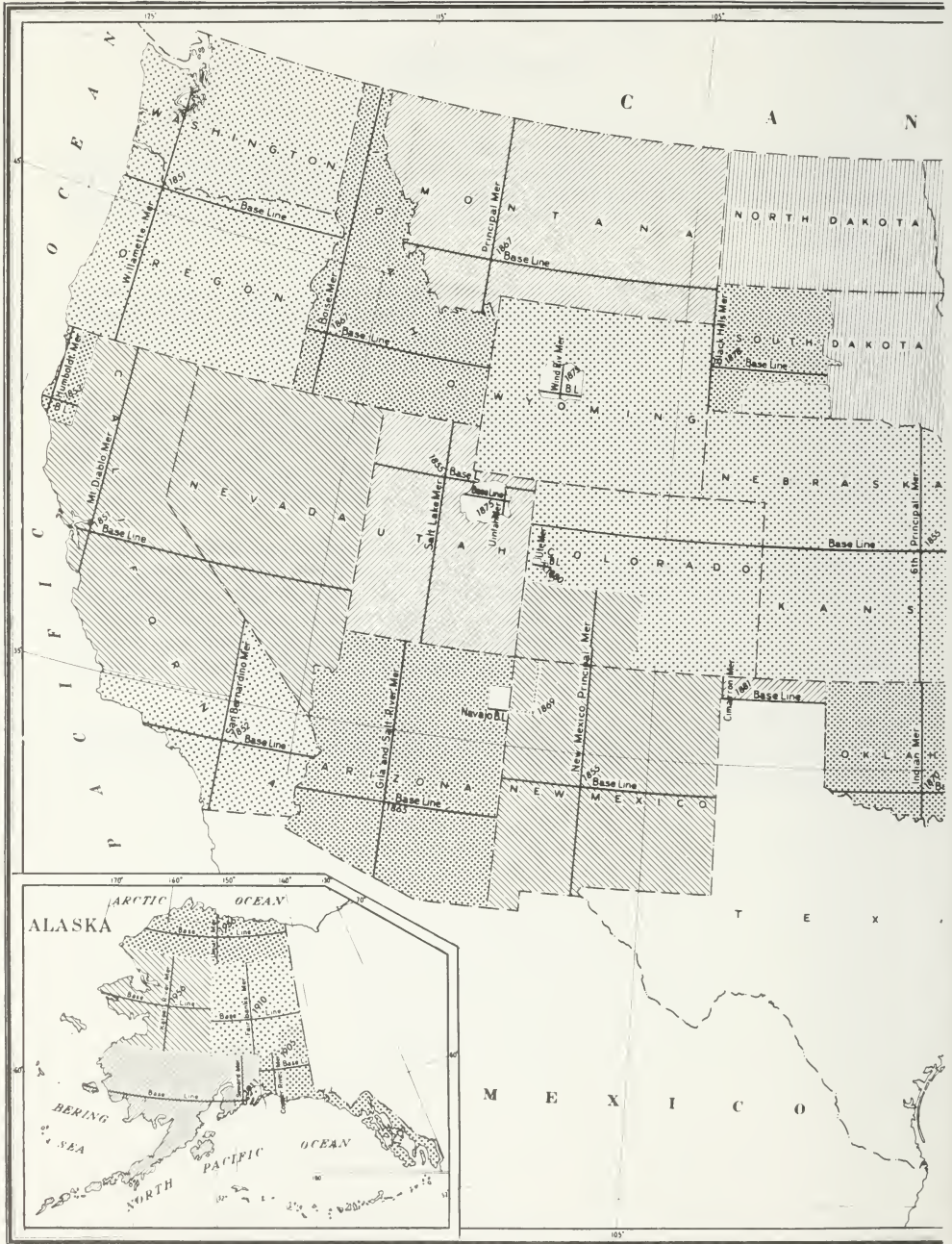


TABLE 52.—*Surveyed and unsurveyed lands in the public land States, fiscal year 1989*

Geographic State	Surveyed	Unsurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alabama	32,544,640	.....
Alaska	96,508,909	268,824,211
Arizona	61,674,538	11,005,782
Arkansas	33,392,000	.....
California	91,055,112	9,128,568
Colorado	62,741,117	3,687,043
Florida	34,649,641	.....
Idaho	44,066,794	8,846,486
Illinois	35,760,019	.....
Indiana	23,160,960	.....
Iowa	35,867,520	.....
Kansas	52,515,840	.....
Louisiana	28,884,130	.....
Michigan	36,365,796	.....
Minnesota	50,745,288	.....
Mississippi	30,309,120	.....
Missouri	44,189,441	.....
Montana	83,543,396	9,642,524
Nebraska	48,974,080	.....
Nevada	51,094,024	19,234,936
New Mexico	73,570,002	4,070,663
North Dakota	44,339,200	.....
Ohio	26,251,597	.....
Oklahoma	44,151,058	.....
Oregon	58,803,676	2,770,084
South Dakota	48,611,857	.....
Utah	43,975,347	8,566,093
Washington	36,416,479	6,247,841
Wisconsin	34,860,101	.....
Wyoming	55,582,024	6,677,816
Total	1,444,603,706	358,702,047

Note.—Acreage data does not include inland water.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION
Public Land Surveys

TABLE 53.—Cadastral survey actions completed, fiscal year 1989

Geographic State	Bureau of Land Management lands				U.S. Forest Service lands			
	Original surveys	Resurveys	Lines surveyed	Monuments set	Original surveys	Resurveys	Lines surveyed	Monuments set
	Acres	Acres	Miles	Number	Acres	Acres	Miles	Number
Alabama
Alaska	2,364,384	16	4,980	5,193	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	6,944	66	118	.....	3,380	39	100
Arkansas	23,040	160	40
California	28,302	340	255	1,966	42,925	315	191
Colorado	44,132	.....	451	1,288	633	51,358	577	902
Florida	1,920	30	98
Idaho	28	38,087	523	305	.....	4,076	63	90
Illinois
Maine
Michigan
Minnesota
Missouri	71
Montana	14,903	144	468	.....	640	19	142
Nebraska	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	121,012	465	781	.....	9,618	39	61
New Mexico	6,214	77	212	.....	921	26	37
North Carolina
North Dakota	157
Oklahoma	3,202	46	50	.....	1,031	13	45
Oregon	69,400	434	350	.....	4,100	26	50
South Dakota	6	.....	.....	.....	39
Utah	5,660	.....	623	670	.....	.....	.....	65
Washington	8,800	55	70	.....	2,200	14	58
Wisconsin
Wyoming	79,980	323	1,963	.....	3,240	41	.....
Total	2,370,072	487,732	8,527	11,730	2,869	148,449	1,362	2,146

TABLE 53.—Cadastral survey actions completed, fiscal year 1989—continued

Geographic State	Bureau of Indian Affairs lands				Other lands			
	Original surveys Acres	Resurveys Acres	Lines surveyed Miles	Monuments set Number	Original surveys Acres	Resurveys Acres	Lines surveyed Miles	Monuments set Number
Alabama
Alaska	36	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona
Arkansas
California	7	439	7	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	22,660	509	240	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	9,557	104	135	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois
Maine	49,775	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	30,080	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	147	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	2,560	25	124	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	680	11	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	37,359	211	126	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	7,721	43	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	907	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma
Oregon	1,900	12	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	46	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	101	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	6,700	42	119	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	527	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming
Total	7	170,901	1,250	1,440	3,364	16,922	201	474

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION
Public Land Surveys

TABLE 53.—Cadastral survey actions completed, fiscal year 1989—concluded

Geographic State	Grand Totals					Plats accepted				Mineral surveys		
	Original surveys	Resurveys	Lines surveyed	Monuments set	Field surveys	Supple- mental plats	Protraction diagrams approved	Number of surveys ¹	Lode claims	Placer claims	Millsite claims	
	Acres	Acres	Miles	Number	Number	Number	Number					
Alabama	36
Alaska	2,364,384	16	4,980	5,193	1	35	.....	9	17	72	.....
Arizona	.....	10,644	228	107	7	.....	.....	2	36	.....	.....
Arkansas	.....	23,040	162	40	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	1,973	74,884	715	610	74	15	.....	9	49	13	16
Colorado	633	118,150	1,554	2,604	63	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	.....	1,920	30	123	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	28	51,720	690	530	38	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Illinois	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	.....	49,775	157	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	.....	30,080	122	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	4	11,520	56	147	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	.....	.....	.....	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	.....	18,103	188	740	18	5	.....	2	16	.....	1
Nebraska	.....	680	11	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	3,360	169,728	780	1,039	47	8	4	5	78	.....	7
New Mexico	.....	14,856	146	329	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	.....	907	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	.....	4,233	59	95	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	.....	75,400	472	423	47	1	.....	3	4	.....	.....
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	5,660	66,840	623	836	13	6	2	1	.....	2	.....
Washington	.....	17,700	111	247	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	.....	527	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	270	83,120	367	2,017	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,376,312	824,004	11,340	15,790	1,006	96	7	32	201	87	24	

^aNational Park Service lands: 320 acres of resurveys, 2 miles of lines surveyed, and 10 monuments set.

^bCorps of Engineers lands.

^cNational Park Service lands: 3,218 acres of resurveys, and 30 miles of lines surveyed; General Services Administration lands: 6 monuments set; U.S. Postal Service lands: 4 miles of lines surveyed, and 8 monuments set; and U.S. Department of the Navy lands: 19 miles of lines surveyed.

^dBureau of Reclamation lands: 170 monuments set; National Park Service lands: 17 miles of lines surveyed, and 4 monuments set.

^eJoint effort between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the National Park Service.

^fNational Park Service lands: 3,360 acres of surveys, 1,724 acres of resurveys, 36 miles of lines surveyed; U.S. Department of the Air Force lands: 15 acres of resurveys, 29 miles of lines surveyed, and 71 monuments set.

^gBureau of Reclamation lands.

^hNational Park Service lands: 21 monuments set; Bureau of Reclamation lands: 3 miles of lines surveyed, and 33 monuments set.

ⁱA survey can include numerous claims.

Note.—Totals do not reflect special surveys done in the states of Wisconsin, 7 acres of special surveys; and Wyoming, 30 acres of special surveys.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Fire Protection

As a part of protecting the resources on public lands, the Bureau of Land Management, along with other Federal, State, and private agencies, provides fire protection. During fiscal year 1989, a total of 230,529 acres of Bureau-administered lands burned. About 42 percent of this total involved forest areas, with approximately 19,000 acres being classified as commercial forest land (Table 54). Damage to timber, watershed values, recreation areas and facilities, range and wildlife forage, and improvements amounted to \$4.4 million for Bureau of Land Management lands. Lightning caused 59 percent of the fires.

In fiscal year 1989, the Bureau completed 58 emergency fire rehabilitation projects at a cost of \$2.1 million (Table 55). The Bureau also carried out 859 prescribed fire projects on 78,176 acres to benefit forestry, range, wildlife, hazard reduction, watershed, and other programs (Table 56).

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION
Fire Protection

TABLE 54.—Fires on, or threatening, lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, fiscal year 1989

Protection type by State	Fires suppressed		Causes		Area burned								Net resource value change ^a (in thousands in dollars)				
	BLM	Non-BLM	Lightning	Other	Forest				Nonforest					Total area			
					Commercial		Noncommercial		BLM		Non-BLM			BLM	Non-BLM	Acres	Acres
					BLM	Non-BLM	BLM	Non-BLM	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres					
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
Force account protection																	
Alaska	25	.....	20	5	.....	32,640	128	32,640	128	8	230	32,648	358	.....	.....
Arizona	89	5	38	56	.....	261	25	261	25	10,417	10,911	10,678	10,936	.....	\$2
California	146	29	43	132	.....	217	301	301	301	1,431	373	1,648	674	.....	-74
Colorado	310	11	277	44	2,643	331	6,256	437	8,899	768	2,920	11,819	2,928	.....	-203	
Idaho	195	65	148	112	5	.....	1,075	541	1,080	541	43,056	27,711	44,136	.....	-1,690
Montana ^b	29	10	32	7	11	9	186	26	197	35	234	463	431	.....	-8	
Nevada	317	39	206	150	7,677	220	64	3	7,741	223	22,982	5,696	30,723	.....	76	
New Mexico	101	15	79	37	106	1,394	157	500	263	1,894	35,320	21,290	35,583	.....	-89	
Oregon ^c	119	41	116	44	1,943	18,716	869	124	2,812	18,840	4,299	5,944	7,111	.....	-562	
Utah	231	11	182	60	726	200	22,616	2,482	23,342	2,682	5,292	28,634	3,157	.....	-169	
Wyoming	73	.....	48	25	13	131	165	413	178	544	1,268	413	1,446	.....	-43
Total force account protection	1,635	226	1,189	672	13,124	21,001	64,506	4,980	77,630	25,981	127,227	75,666	204,857	.....	-2,760	

TABLE 54.—Fires on, or threatening, lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, fiscal year 1989—concluded

Protection type by State	Fires suppressed		Causes		Area burned								Net resource value change ^a (in thousands in dollars)		
	BLM	Non-BLM	Lightning	Other	Forest				Total		Nonforest			Total area	
					Commercial		Noncommercial		BLM	Non-BLM	BLM	Non-BLM		BLM	Non-BLM
					BLM	Non-BLM	BLM	Non-BLM							
Contract protection	Number	Number	Number	Number	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
Alaska	6	72	13	65	3,163	4	5,882	5,921	9,045	102	465	6,023	9,510	.....
Arizona	23	12	7	28	.....	1	19	1	19	431	4,017	432	4,036	-3	
California	63	23	8	78	.....	186	.....	188	11	7,248	34,274	7,436	34,285	-495	
Colorado	7	5	4	8	.....	4	1	1	5	42	.....	43	5	-1	
Idaho	13	38	27	24	.....	5	1	190	1,100	1,883	4,088	2,078	5,189	-248	
Montana ^b	21	49	64	6	.....	13	18	4,190	18	3,360	887	3,398	5,090	-5	
Nevada	3	41	23	21	.....	22	291	.....	313	12	2,016	12	2,329	-1	
New Mexico	27	39	35	31	.....	13	70	609	70	622	4,767	12,006	4,837	-1	
Oregon ^c	107	4	53	58	.....	519	2	160	521	928	252	4,899	773	-906	
Utah	30	40	48	22	.....	120	7	31	7	151	633	2,966	640	3,117	.....
Wyoming	3	2	2	3	.....	.....	31	.....	31	.....	2	.....	33	.....
Total contract protection	303	325	284	344	6,443	479	12,314	6,922	16,429	18,750	65,620	25,672	82,049	-1,660	
Grand Total	1,938	551	1,473	1,016	19,567	64,985	17,294	84,552	42,410	145,977	141,286	230,529	183,696	-4,420	

^aBLM lands only; includes damage to timber, watershed values, recreation areas and facilities, range and wildlife forage, and improvements. A positive value indicates a cost benefit.

^bIncludes South Dakota.

^cIncludes Washington.

Note.—Non-BLM includes other Federal lands and State, privately owned, and other non-Federal lands.

TABLE 55.—*Emergency fire rehabilitation projects, fiscal year 1989*

Administrative State	Number	Funding
Arizona	1	\$8,500
California	4	84,209
Colorado	3	123,520
Idaho	29	953,654
Montana	2	70,767
Oregon	7	569,400
Utah	12	361,424
Total	58	2,171,474

TABLE 56.—Prescribed fire projects, fiscal year 1989

Administrative State	Number of Projects	Acreage by program								Total
		Forestry	Range	Wildlife	Hazard Reduction	Watershed	Other			
Arizona	2	.....	.....	255	.....	255	.....	.....	510
California	a20	73	1,535	2,955	.....	900	.....	.....	9,233
Colorado	37	130	3,405	3,420	3,770	.....	.....	500	7,455
Idaho	b23	.....	5,747	8,230	.....	.....	.....	270	14,247
Montana	24	694	205	204	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,103
Nevada	1	.....	961	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	961
New Mexico	7	.....	1,230	904	.....	.....	.....	7,680	9,814
Oregon	706	16,795	2,446	.....	2,834	203	.....	.....	22,278
Utah	17	.....	3,050	1,585	.....	75	.....	500	5,210
Wyoming	22	205	6,275	885	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,365
Total	859	17,897	24,854	18,438	6,604	1,433	.....	8,950	78,176

^aIncludes 4 projects conducted by other agencies on BLM lands (300 acres for wildlife, 60 acres for range, 280 acres for hazard reduction, and 65 acres for forestry).

^bIncludes 11 projects conducted by the State of Idaho or U.S. Forest Service (USFS) on BLM lands (67 acres for wildlife, and 270 acres for other programs).

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Unauthorized Use

The Bureau of Land Management attempts to prevent or stop the unauthorized use of lands under its jurisdiction. The Bureau's policy is to take prompt and efficient action to discover and report unauthorized use, to investigate suspected incidents aggressively, and to recover full compensation.

During the 1989 fiscal year, unauthorized use collections totaled \$813,563.66 (Table 57). Of this amount, 14 percent resulted from fire, 39 percent from mineral trespass, and 16 percent from timber trespass.

TABLE 57—Unauthorized use collections, fiscal year 1989

Geographic State	Type of unauthorized use											
	Agriculture		Fire		Grazing		Vegetal Material ^a		Mineral		Occupancy	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Alaska .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	7	\$695.00	.....	.....	10	\$16,497.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	\$1,250.00
California	1	120.00	1	\$180.00	18	3,535.04	4	\$689.49	18	\$158,805.94	20	25,848.00
Colorado .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	6,382.74	.....	.....	4	15,492.06	4	1,591.00
Idaho	86	52,712.15	11	\$30,812.27	40	8,135.37	.....	.....	3	989.00	1	2,023.97
Montana	10	2,891.56	.....	.....	9	1,280.52	.....	.....	1	1,715.50	.....	.....
Nevada .....	.....	.....	1	46,079.84	45	15,168.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	10,409.97	1	.....	.....	13,914.34	.....	1,892.67
Oregon:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern ^b and	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	20	20,376.00	3	38,571.88	18	23,631.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,100.00
Western ^d .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,702.34	1	10.00	.....	.....	1	154.00
Utah	34	2,085.00	1	1,122.73	114	13,726.59	2	500.00	37	50,648.42	6	100.00
Wyoming	8	232.17	.....	.....	4	1,678.57	3	.....	5	73,952.60	2	193.73
Total	166	79,111.88	17	116,766.72	307	102,147.42	11	1,199.49	80	315,567.86	156	36,153.37

TABLE 57—Unauthorized use collections, fiscal year 1989—concluded

Geographic State	Type of unauthorized use											
	Rights-of-Way		Timber		Unlawful enclosure		Water		Other		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Alaska	3	.....	1	\$1,160.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	\$2,410.00
Arizona	4	\$181.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	17,373.02
California	12	2,520.00	4	38,443.85	.....	.....	11	\$7,249.80	.....	.....	73	237,392.12
Colorado	4	1,177.00	2	559.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	25,202.57
Idaho	27	1,979.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174	96,652.29
Montana .....	.....	.....	3	6,199.22	.....	.....	1	400.00	.....	.....	24	12,486.80
Nevada	7	4,124.52	3	601.00	.....	.....	25	415.00	.....	.....	81	66,388.42
New Mexico	11	5,703.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	54	31,920.25
Oregon:												
Eastern ^b and												
Washington	4	1,217.00	2	145.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	87,041.09
Western ^b	3	497.59	60	85,718.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	88,132.37
Utah	34	3,395.00	1	\$50.00	.....	.....	11	812.00	.....	.....	240	72,439.74
Wyoming	5	67.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	76,124.99
Total	114	20,862.84	75	132,827.28	1	50.00	.....	.....	50	8,876.80	977	813,563.66

^aExcluding timber and nontimber forest products.

^bEastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian.

^cLand from one trespass was sold to occupants. Fee collected represents 20 percent of the down payment.

^dWestern Oregon comprises the reverted Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

Note—Dollar amounts may include revenues collected this fiscal year for trespasses that occurred in prior years. Figures may include, but are not limited to, unauthorized development and unauthorized use.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Finance

During fiscal year 1989, the Bureau of Land Management obligated \$ 754,872,873 appropriated by Congress or transferred to it from other agencies (Table 58).

Gross receipts from the sale and management of public lands and resources during the same period totaled \$312,794,780. The Bureau received \$15,198,708 from the sale of land and materials; \$253,281,601 from the sale of timber; \$2,559,860 from fees and commissions; \$18,071,483 from grazing leases, licenses, and permits; \$4,226,126 from right-of-way leases; and \$13,898,759 in nonoperating revenue (Tables 59 and 60).

Receipts for fiscal year 1989 were allocated as follows: \$116,961,342 to 22 States, of which \$109,911,092 went to 18 Western Oregon O&C counties; \$24,365,762 to the reclamation fund; \$171,459,354 to other funds; and \$8,412 to Indian trust funds (Tables 63 and 64). Payments of \$103,854,065 in lieu of taxes were made to 49 States, three territories (includes the unincorporated territories of Guam and the Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico), and the District of Columbia (Table 66).

TABLE 58.—*Obligations of appropriations received, fiscal year 1989*

Appropriation title	Amount obligated
Appropriations made to the Bureau of Land Management	
Management of lands and resources	\$562,138,024
Range improvements	9,192,560
Construction and access	3,296,937
Oregon and California grant lands	62,711,527
Payments in lieu of taxes	104,151,988
Land acquisition	11,223,596
Total of BLM appropriations obligated	752,714,632
Appropriations transferred from other bureaus and agencies to the Bureau of Land Management	
Control of forest pests	2,158,241
Total of transferred appropriations obligated	2,158,241
Grand Total of Obligations	754,872,873

TABLE 59.—Receipts from the disposition of public lands and resources: May 20, 1785, through fiscal year 1989

Fiscal year ^a	Source							Total
	Sales of public land and materials	Sales of timber	Fees and commissions	Mineral leases ^b	Outer Continental Shelf leases	Miscellaneous ^c		
May 20, 1785 - June 30, 1880							\$208,059,657	\$208,059,657
1881-1890	76,923,581		\$13,471,437			8,873,661	8,873,661	99,268,679
1891-1900	21,312,029		9,152,920			3,027,577	3,027,577	33,492,526
1901-1910	64,777,706		16,074,789			13,242,241	13,242,241	94,094,736
1911-1920	27,940,144	\$767,589	14,734,586			23,580,948	23,580,948	67,023,267
1921-1930	6,734,345	7,537,400	7,173,853	\$76,371,588		6,636,922	6,636,922	104,454,108
1931-1940	1,334,320	4,289,226	1,944,753	44,602,550		5,813,130	5,813,130	57,983,979
1941-1950	2,197,428	24,711,054	1,228,873	146,207,799		25,548,418	25,548,418	199,893,572
1951-1960	23,462,798	208,631,073	9,075,890	615,668,922	\$434,731,179	107,926,288	1,399,496,150	1,399,496,150
1961-1970	28,799,311	478,508,666	36,265,491	1,093,760,046	2,917,726,546	214,394,232	4,769,454,292	4,769,454,292
1971-1980	56,763,803	1,557,613,025	199,418,739	3,086,894,984	30,444,943,752	509,994,006	35,855,628,309	35,855,628,309
1981	4,828,873	215,744,185	43,830,722	738,800,247	10,137,982,282	138,238,727	11,279,425,036	11,279,425,036
1982	3,598,726	87,400,600	4,427,619	1,169,251,513	6,249,619,997	365,581,873	7,879,880,328	7,879,880,328
1983	11,528,300	106,850,049	2,342,319	886,161,360	NA	181,283,421	1,188,165,449	1,188,165,449
1984	13,528,678	153,159,328	2,437,897	1,825,533	NA	44,033,338	214,984,774	214,984,774
1985	12,398,143	137,555,621	2,049,287	1,637,369	NA	73,530,139	227,170,559	227,170,559
1986	13,943,268	162,180,962	1,542,095	1,169,419	NA	65,272,399	244,108,143	244,108,143
1987	8,288,142	152,696,148	1,675,817	1,199,185	NA	55,707,584	219,566,876	219,566,876
1988	7,347,508	240,923,262	2,620,654	398,882	NA	45,754,878	297,045,164	297,045,164
1989	15,198,708	253,281,601	2,559,860	2,969,209	NA	38,785,402	312,794,780	312,794,780
Total	400,905,811	3,791,849,789	372,027,601	7,866,918,586	50,185,003,756	2,135,284,841	64,751,990,384	64,751,990,384

^aAs of June 30 through 1976; thereafter, as of September 30.

^bAct of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437; 20 U.S.C. 181 seq.). Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts under this act were transferred to the Minerals Management Service as of October 1, 1983. As of fiscal year 1984, includes only oil and gas pipeline right-of-way rentals.

^cBefore 1880, includes all receipts from sale or lease of public lands and resources. After 1880, includes sales of Indian lands, revenues from grazing, rental of land, mineral leasing under special laws, and revenues from other miscellaneous sources.

NA.—Not available. Offshore region transferred from Bureau of Land Management to Minerals Management Service jurisdiction effective May 10, 1982.

Note.—Includes the collections of the Bureau of Land Management and its two predecessor organizations, the General Land Office (1785-1946) and the Grazing Service (1934-1946). For annual data for 1881-1946, see GLO *Statistical Appendix* for 1946. For annual data for 1947-1961, see BLM *Statistical Appendix* for 1961. For annual data for 1962-1970, see *Public Land Statistics* for 1970.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION
Finance

TABLE 60.—Statement of receipts by source, fiscal year 1989

Geographic State	Mineral leases and permits	Sales of timber	Sales of land and materials	Grazing leases, licenses, and permits						All other receipts				Total
				Sec. 3	Sec. 15	Other ^a	Fees and commissions	Rights-of-way	Rent of land	Other sources				
											Sec. 3	Sec. 15	Other ^a		Fees and commissions	Rights-of-way	Rent of land	Other sources
Alaska	\$1,192,663	983	\$86,992	.....	\$227,591	.....	\$17,158	\$76,078	\$56,059	\$42,911	\$1,700,435	
Arizona	19,234	13,105	219,268	.....	\$679,846	.....	6,562	299,747	7,661	349,590	1,595,013	
California	29,796	1,419,246	2,157,839	.....	260,234	.....	65,700	2,108,375	88,662	498,675	6,785,303	
Colorado	25,534	143,896	155,823	.....	827,846	.....	259,708	360,714	54,698	224,819	2,154,914	
Dist. of Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	36
Florida	.....	.....	1,143	.....	.....	.....	.....	410	.....	.....	1,553
Idaho	80	310,249	134,266	.....	1,708,683	.....	39,434	175,808	61,008	177,744	2,667,951	
Illinois	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	395	.....	.....	395
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	201
Louisiana	.....	.....	5,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,280
Michigan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105
Minnesota	.....	.....	4,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,180
Missouri	.....	.....	2,119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,119
Montana	961,072	418,406	24,528	.....	1,147,529	.....	269,562	19,486	26,477	48,709	3,854,478	
Nebraska	.....	.....	6,513	.....	.....	.....	1,471	.....	.....	.....	8,216
Nevada	1,151	113,160	10,786,970	.....	2,973,443	.....	65,747	517,103	25,736	109,868	14,720,964	
New Mexico	538,125	34,014	607,196	.....	2,357,002	.....	386,680	143,801	367	101,616	4,469,875	
North Dakota	615	.....	2,900	.....	.....	.....	47	150	55	55	45,986
Oklahoma	13,484	.....	1,111	.....	.....	.....	15,125	.....	.....	116	30,082
Oregon	2,503	.....	114,754	.....	1,514,772	.....	35,271	32,063	58,800	156,418	252,504,058
South Dakota	3,166	1,873	6,411	.....	.....	.....	4,970	1,032	32	445	158,006
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,050
Utah	19,412	63,319	388,970	.....	1,577,585	.....	263,566	295,939	3,520	282,162	2,894,473	
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Washington	.....	82,931	125,111	.....	.....	.....	43,646	15,652	5,926	62,376	343,021
Wisconsin	.....	.....	657	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	659
Wyoming	162,374	182,084	366,797	.....	1,776,865	.....	796,962	179,016	19,162	125,216	4,774,328	
Total operating revenue	2,969,209	253,281,601	15,198,708	.....	14,720,347	.....	888,518	4,226,126	408,163	2,180,871	298,896,021	
(Percent)	(1.0)	(84.8)	(5.1)	.....	(4.9)	.....	(0.8)	(1.4)	(0.1)	(0.7)	(100.0)	
Nonoperating revenue ^c	13,898,759	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,898,759
Grand Total	16,867,968	253,281,601	15,198,708	.....	14,720,347	.....	888,518	4,226,126	408,163	2,180,871	312,794,780	

^a“Land Utilization Project” or LU, lands purchased by the Federal Government under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and subsequently transferred to the Department of the Interior.

^bIncludes all O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road land receipts (grazing, timber, mineral, etc.), which total \$234,985,122.

^cIncidental receipts from fines, taxes, etc., that are unrelated to routine public land administration.

TABLE 61.—Receipts from oil and gas right-of-way rentals and mineral leases, licenses, and permits on public domain lands, fiscal year 1989

Geographic State	Oil and gas receipts	All other receipts	Total
Alaska	\$1,192,563	.....	\$1,192,563
Arizona	2,054	\$17,180	19,234
California	6,258	23,338	29,596
Colorado	8,820	18,845	27,665
Idaho .....	.....	^a -2,131	-2,131
Montana	952,993	857,389	1,810,382
Nevada .....	.....	1,151	1,151
New Mexico	9,415	575,500	584,915
North Dakota	131	531	662
Oklahoma .....	.....	25	25
Oregon .....	.....	2,503	2,503
South Dakota	3,013	114	3,127
Utah .....	.....	19,412	19,412
Wyoming	37,518	127,256	164,774
Total	2,212,765	1,641,113	3,853,878

^aPrior year adjustment.

TABLE 62.—Receipts from simultaneous oil and gas filing fees on acquired lands, fiscal year 1989

Geographic State	Receipts
Alaska	\$100
California	200
Idaho	80
Montana	96
Virginia	^a -150
Wyoming	^a -2,250
Total	-1,924

^aRefunds

TABLE 63.—Allocation of receipts to States and local governments by program, fiscal year 1989

Geographic State	Sales of public lands and materials	Mineral leases and permits	Taylor Grazing Act		Other	Total
			Section 3 permits	Section 15 leases		
Alaska	\$3,519	^a \$596,281	.....	.....	.....	\$599,800
Arizona	9,295	9,617	\$84,981	\$113,796	.....	217,689
California	143,084	14,798	19,597	130,117	.....	307,596
Colorado	11,989	12,768	103,481	50,938	.....	179,176
Florida	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
Idaho	17,781	.....	213,586	30,340	.....	261,707
Kansas .....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100
Louisiana	211	.....	.....	.....	.....	211
Minnesota	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	164
Missouri	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	85
Montana	19,333	242,305	143,441	134,781	^b \$210,422	750,282
Nebraska	261	.....	.....	735	.....	996
Nevada	^c 628,296	576	371,680	32,873	.....	1,033,425
New Mexico	25,640	267,038	294,625	193,340	^b 11,698	792,341
North Dakota	116	307	.....	8,252	.....	8,675
Oklahoma	45	5,060	.....	123	.....	5,228
Oregon	625,119	1,251	189,347	45,571	^d 110,891,232	111,752,520
South Dakota	332	830	.....	70,039	.....	71,201
Utah	18,092	9,706	197,198	.....	.....	224,996
Washington	8,322	.....	.....	21,823	.....	30,145
Wisconsin	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Wyoming	21,956	82,387	222,108	398,481	.....	724,932
Total	1,533,713	1,242,924	1,840,044	1,231,309	111,113,352	116,961,342

^aIncludes National Petroleum Reserve lands.

^bExecutive Order 10787, November 6, 1958, from grazing.

^cIncludes Santini-Burton Act of December 23, 1980.

^dIncludes \$109,911,092 from O&C lands and \$980,140 from Coos Bay Wagon Road lands.

Note.—Allocations to States by the Bureau of Land Management are based on total revenues collected and deposited into receipt programs as of the close of each fiscal year (September 30). The allocation amounts shown above will appear as payments to States in future time periods.

TABLE 64.—Allocation of receipts by source and fund, fiscal year 1989

Source of receipts	Indian trust funds	Reclamation fund	States and counties ^a	Other funds	Total
Mineral leases and permits	\$8,412	\$320,509	\$1,242,924	\$1,397,364	\$2,969,209
Sales of public land	10,140,587	801,853	4,256,268	^b 15,198,708
Sales of public timber and Materials	13,904,576	731,860	3,660,043	18,296,479
Fees and Commissions	2,559,860	2,559,860
O & C lands	109,911,092	109,911,092	219,822,184
Coos Bay Wagon Road lands	980,140	14,182,798	15,162,938
Grazing leases	1,231,309	1,231,309	2,462,618
Grazing district fees	1,840,044	12,880,303	14,720,347
Rights-of-way	4,226,126	4,226,126
Miscellaneous leases and permits	222,120	1,074,561	1,296,681
Nonoperating revenue	13,898,759	13,898,759
Other	2,180,871	2,180,871
Total	8,412	24,365,672	116,961,342	171,459,354	312,794,780

^aCompare with Table 63, Allocation of receipts to States and local governments by program.

^bIncludes \$1,747,855 from Santini-Burton Act of December 23, 1980 (Clark County, Nevada).

TABLE 65.—Legal allocation of Bureau of Land Management receipts, fiscal year 1989

Source of receipts	Authority	Disposition of gross receipts				
		States and counties	General Fund	Indian trust	Reclamation Fund	Range improvement
		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Mineral leases and permits:						
Public domain (except Alaska) and acquired military lands	Mineral Leasing Act of Feb. 25, 1920, 41 Stat. 437, and Potash Mining Act of Feb. 7, 1927, 44 Stat. 1057; 30 U.S.C. 191 (and) Public Law 97-94, relating to leases on acquired military lands, 95 Stat. 1205; 30 U.S.C. 355	50.0	10.0	.....	40.0	.....
Public domain (Alaska)	Mineral Leasing Act of Feb. 25, 1920, as amended by Alaska Statehood Act of July 7, 1958, and Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of Dec. 18, 1971, 72 Stat. 339; 30 U.S.C. 191	90.0	10.0	.....	.....	.....
National Petroleum Reserve (Alaska)	Public Law 96-514, relating to exploration leases, 94 Stat. 2964; 43 U.S.C. 1337	50.0	50.0	.....	.....	.....
Oregon and California grant lands	Conservation of Timber on O&C Lands Act of Aug. 28, 1937, ch. 876, Title II, 50 Stat. 874; 43 U.S.C. 1181f	a75.0	25.0	.....	.....	.....
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands	Act of May 24, 1939, ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, 53 Stat. 753; 43 U.S.C. 1181f-1 et seq	b75.0	25.0	.....	.....	.....
Choctaw-Chickasaw lands, Oklahoma	Act of June 28, 1944, ch. 298, relating to purchase of lands and establishment of trust fund on deposit to credit of both tribes, 58 Stat. 484-5; 16 U.S.C. 151 .....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....
LU lands (Section 3)	Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	12.5	37.5	.....	.....	50.0
LU lands (Section 15)	Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	50.0	.....	.....	.....	50.0
LU lands (Section 3)	Executive Orders 10787, 10890, Solicitor's Opinion Mar. 11, 1971	25.0	25.0	.....	.....	50.0
LU lands (Section 15)	Executive Orders 10787, 10890, Solicitor's Opinion Mar. 11, 1971	25.0	25.0	.....	.....	50.0
Shoshone-Arapahoe Tribes, Wyoming	Act of May 19, 1947, ch. 80, authorizing the division of trust fund on deposit to joint credit of both tribes, 61 Stat. 102; 25 U.S.C. 611 .....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....

and Oil Shale Reserves Act of June 4, 1920, ch. 228; 41 Stat. 813; 30 U.S.C. 191 (ref. 10 U.S.C. 7432)	100.0				
Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of Aug. 7, 1947, 61 Stat. 913; 30 U.S.C. 355		(c)			
Act of Sept. 14, 1960, relating to State selection of public lands subject to an outstanding lease or permit, 74 Stat. 1024; 43 U.S.C. 852	100.0				
Act of June 12, 1926, ch. 572, authorizing establishment of trust fund from oil royalties, 44 Stat. 740; 25 U.S.C. 161		100.0			
Act of Aug. 28, 1937, relating to distribution of monies from O&C Land Grant Fund, 50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181f	25.0	a75.0			
Act of May 24, 1939, ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, 53 Stat. 753; 43 U.S.C. 1181f-1 et seq	25.0	b75.0			
Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388; 43 U.S.C. 391 (and) Materials Act of July 31, 1947, ch. 406, 61 Stat. 681; 30 U.S.C. 601	20.0	e4.0			76.0
Acts of Mar. 6, 1820, 3 Stat. 547; June 23, 1836, 5 Stat. 60; Mar. 3, 1845, 5 Stat. 788, 790; Aug. 6, 1846, 9 Stat. 58, 179; Feb. 26, 1857, 11 Stat. 167; Feb. 14, 1859, 11 Stat. 384; Feb. 28, 1859, 11 Stat. 388; and Mar. 21, 1864, 13 Stat. 32; 31 U.S.C. 711(17)	96.0	e4.0			
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563; Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion Mar. 11, 1971		(f)			
Act of July 19, 1919, ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products, 41 Stat. 202; 43 U.S.C. 394 (and) Cooperative Agreement Mar. 8, 1972					9100.0
Act of Apr. 16, 1906, ch. 1631, relating to withdrawal of lands on irrigation projects, 34 Stat. 116; 43 U.S.C. 561, 562		5.0			h95.0
Act of Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 460; Oct. 11, 1962, 76 Stat. 905; and Apr. 5, 1976, 90 Stat. 311; 10 U.S.C. 7431	100.0				

TABLE 65.—Legal allocation of Bureau of Land Management receipts, fiscal year 1989—concluded

Source of receipts	Authority	Disposition of gross receipts				
		States and counties	General Fund	Indian trust	Reclamation Fund	Range improvement
		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Grazing (Section 3):						
Public domain lands (grazing fee only) . . .	Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, as amended, 48 Stat. 1269; 43 U.S.C. 315i	12.5	37.5	.....	.....	50.0
LU lands (grazing fee only)	Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	12.5	37.5	.....	.....	50.0
LU lands (grazing fee only)	Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion Mar. 11, 1971	25.0	25.0	.....	.....	50.0
Public domain and LU lands (range improvement fee)	(Same as public domain and LU lands above) . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0
Public domain (Alaska)	Act of Mar. 4, 1927, ch. 513, relating to grazing districts in Alaska, 44 Stat. 1452; 43 U.S.C. 316h	(i)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reclamation lands (within reclamation project)	Act of July 19, 1919, ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products, 41 Stat. 202; 43 U.S.C. 394 (and) Cooperative Agreement Mar. 8, 1972 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....
Leased lands	Act of June 23, 1938, ch. 603, commonly called the Pierce Act, relating to lease of lands to conserve resources within a grazing district, 52 Stat. 1033; 43 U.S.C. 315 m-4 . . . . .	.....	k 100.00	.....	.....	.....
Grazing (Section 15):						
Public domain lands (total receipts) ^d	Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, as amended, 48 Stat. 1269; 43 U.S.C. 315i	50.0	.....	.....	.....	50.0
LU lands (total receipts)	Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	50.0	.....	.....	.....	50.0
LU lands (total grazing receipts)	Executive Orders 10787, 1890; Solicitor's Opinion Mar. 11, 1971	125.0	125.0	.....	.....	50.0
O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands	Act of Aug. 28, 1937, ch. 876, relating to distribution of monies from O&C Land Grant Fund, 50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181d	75.0	25.0	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 66.—Payments to States (including local governments) and territories, fiscal year 1989

Geographic State	Payments in lieu of taxes	Mineral Leasing Act	Taylor Grazing Act			Proceeds of sales	Other	Total payments
			Section 3	Section 15	Other			
Alabama	\$118,079				\$57		\$118,136	
Alaska	5,532,754				2,562	a\$837,459	6,372,775	
Arizona	8,276,434	\$10,097	\$85,432	\$93,554	20,628		8,486,064	
Arkansas	1,108,891				71		1,108,962	
California	10,924,021	14,728	18,364	115,067	101,388		11,173,568	
Colorado	6,820,584	1,556	70,232	22,125	10,032		6,926,283	
Connecticut	18,272						18,272	
Delaware	4,627						4,627	
District of Columbia	5,207						5,207	
Florida	1,020,826						1,020,826	
Georgia	681,401						681,401	
Hawaii	36,263						36,263	
Idaho	7,588,136	1,264	175,608	25,860	29,563		7,820,793	
Illinois	219,611						219,611	
Indiana	167,923						167,923	
Iowa	127,491			97			127,491	
Kansas	338,195						338,292	
Kentucky	575,421						575,421	
Louisiana	154,384						154,384	
Maine	73,909						73,909	
Maryland	36,738						36,738	
Massachusetts	51,950						51,950	
Michigan	1,302,362						1,302,362	
Minnesota	882,904				524		883,428	
Mississippi	384,912				8		384,920	
Missouri	1,119,475				274		1,119,749	
Montana	8,175,077	2,598	120,134	106,652	16,710	b\$427,909	8,849,080	
Nebraska	356,083			513	1,285		357,881	
Nevada	6,103,596		306,373	21,379	88,655	c\$257,329	6,777,908	
New Hampshire	211,602	576					211,602	
New Jersey	35,024						35,024	
New Mexico	10,598,873	159,487	259,471	172,818	24,565	b\$11,398	11,226,946	
New York	40,393						40,393	
North Carolina	1,294,200						1,294,200	
North Dakota	552,906	307		7,260	423		560,896	

GLOSSARY

ACEC:

Area of Critical Environmental Concern. ACECs are areas where special management is needed (a) to protect important historical, cultural, scenic, and natural areas or (b) to identify areas hazardous to human life and property.

Acquired lands:

Lands in Federal ownership that were obtained by the Government through purchase, condemnation, or gift; or by exchange. One category of public lands. (See Public lands.)

Administrative site:

A reservation of public lands for use as a site for public buildings, ranger stations, or other administrative facilities.

Administrative State:

Bureau of Land Management State Office having administrative jurisdiction. For example, the Montana State Office has administrative jurisdiction for Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Allocation of receipts:

Determination of moneys paid, or to be paid, to other funds, counties, or States out of receipts collected during the fiscal year reported, as required and/or specified by law.

ANCSA:

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (Public Law 92-203, 85 Stat. 688).

Animal unit:

A standardized unit of measurement for range livestock that is equivalent to one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, or four reindeer, all over 6 months of age.

Animal unit month (AUM):

A standardized unit of measurement of the amount of forage necessary for the complete sustenance of one animal unit for a period of 1 month; also, a unit of measurement of grazing privileges that represents the privilege of grazing one animal unit for a period of one month.

Application:

A formal request for rights to use, or obtain eventual title to, public lands or resources.

Archaeological and historical site:

A site that contains either objects of antiquity or cultural values relating to history and/or prehistory that warrant special protection.

Big game habitat:

Habitat areas used by big game animals at some time during their yearly life cycle.

Boating:

Includes both motorized and nonmotorized boats. Motorized boating includes tour boats, power boating, river running (commercial and/or noncommercial), etc. Nonmotorized boating includes sailing, canoeing and kayaking, and river running (commercial and noncommercial), and other nonmotorized boats such as rowboats.

Bonus:

The cash consideration paid to the United States by the successful bidder for a mineral lease, such payment being made in addition to the rent and royalty obligations specified in the lease.

Cadastral survey:

A survey relating to land boundaries and subdivisions made to create units suitable for management or to define the limits of title. The distinguishing features of the cadastral surveys are the establishment of monuments on the ground to define the boundaries of the land and their identification in the records by field notes and plats.

Camping:

Includes auto and trailer camping, along with other camping at developed sites, and backcountry camping.

Candidate species:

Species designated as candidates for listing as threatened or endangered by the Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service. (Also see Endangered species and Threatened species.)

Carey Acts:

The acts of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. 372), and March 15, 1910 (36 Stat. 237, 43 U.S.C. Sec. 643), which provide for grants of desert lands to States for disposition to bona fide settlers.

Ceded Indian lands:

Public lands to which Indian tribal title was relinquished to the United States by the Indians on condition that part of all of the proceeds from their sale or other disposition would be conveyed into the Treasury and held in trust for the Indians.

Certification:

The act of final approval of a State selection by the Director; also, the document that passes title to the selected lands to the State; also, a document that attests to the truth or authenticity of papers attached to it.

CFR:

Code of Federal Regulations.

Color-of-Title Act:

The Act of December 22, 1928 (43 U.S.C. Sec. 1068), as amended. Under the terms and provisions of this Act, a patent may be issued for a parcel of not more than 160 acres of public lands in instances where claim to the lands has been based on a written instrument containing defective evidence of title. The parcel must have been possessed in good faith by a claimant, his ancestors, or grantors for a period of more than 20 years.

Color-of-title entry:

A cash entry made by an applicant under the Color-of-Title Act.

Competitive mineral leasing:

Refers to leases issued by the United States where there are known minerals or where inference of probable mineralization can be drawn from knowledge of the geology of the land. The lands are offered for lease by competitive bidding after publication of the offer of the lands for leasing. The lease is issued to the highest bidder, who is determined at a sale by public auction. (See also Leasable minerals and Noncompetitive mineral leasing.)

Contract fire protection:

Fire protection given lands owned, leased, or controlled by the United States and administered by the Bureau of Land Management on which complete fire protection is extended through the use of fire protection forces and facilities contracted for by the Bureau.

Crossing permit:

An authorization issued for trailing livestock across Federal range for proper and lawful purposes.

Cultural resources:

Remains of human activity, occupation, or endeavor, reflected in districts, sites, structures, buildings, objects, artifacts, ruins, works of art, architecture, and natural features that were of importance in past human events. These resources consist of (1) physical remains, (2) areas where significant human events occurred, even though evidence of the event no longer remains, and (3) the environment immediately surrounding the actual resource.

Desert Land Entry:

An entry of irrigable arid agricultural public lands for the purpose of reclamation, irrigation, and cultivation in part.

Disposition:

A transaction which leads to the transfer of title of public lands, and/or resources upon or in these lands, from the Federal Government.

Eastern States:

Includes all states bordering on or east of the Mississippi River.

Endangered species:

Any animal or plant species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. (Also see Candidate species and Threatened species.)

Entry:

An application to acquire title to public lands.

Entry, allowed:

An application to acquire title to public lands that has been approved, either as an original entry or a final entry.

Entry, cash:

A final entry where the applicant pays cash or its equivalent.

Entry, commuted:

A final entry where the applicant pays the statutory price for the lands in consideration for reduction of residence and improvement requirements.

Entry, final:

An allowed entry where the applicant has complied with all the requirements of law and regulations.

Entry, original:

An allowed entry where the applicant is permitted to proceed with earning title to the land.

Entry, unperfected:

An allowed original entry where the applicant has not met all of the requirements of the law and/or regulations to permit making final entry for patent.

Exchange:

A transaction whereby the Federal Government receives land or interests in land in exchange for other land or interests in land.

Exchange lease (coal):

An exchange of coal resources when it is in the public interest to shift the impact of mineral operations from leased lands, or portions of leased lands, to currently unleased lands to preserve public resource or social values, and to carry out Congressional directives authorizing coal lease exchanges.

Family unit:

An installation with camping, picnicking, or trailer facilities to serve the needs of one family-sized group.

Federal land:

All classes of land owned by the Federal Government.

Field examination:

An on-the-ground investigation of selected public lands with regard to valuation, land use, application for entry, mineralization, etc.

Fire suppression:

Fire control activities concerned with controlling and extinguishing a fire, starting at the time the fire is discovered.

Fishable stream:

A stream that currently supports a sport fishery on public lands. These streams are not necessarily accessible to the public.

Fishing:

Includes fishing from the shore, and from a boat when the boating is secondary to the fishing activity. Included are warm-water, cold-water, and ice fishing; crabbing; seining; and gigging.

FLPMA:

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579, 90 Stat. 2743), commonly called the "Organic Act" for the Bureau of Land Management.

Force account fire protection:

Fire protection given lands owned, leased, or controlled by the United States and administered by the Bureau of Land Management on which complete fire protection is extended through the use of the protection forces and facilities supervised and operated by the Bureau.

Free-use permit:

A permit to a governmental agency or nonprofit group to use mineral materials, such as sand and gravel, or other resources at no charge.

Grazing district:

An administrative subdivision of the rangelands under jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management established pursuant to Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act to facilitate management of rangeland resources.

Grazing-fee year:

March 1 of a given calendar year through the last day in February of the following year.

Grazing lease:

An authorization that permits the grazing of livestock on public lands outside the grazing districts during a specified period of time (Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act).

Grazing lease lands:

Lands outside grazing districts that are owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the United States and administered by the Bureau of Land Management, and that are subject to leasing for grazing purposes under the Alaska Grazing Law of March 4, 1927; Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934; the Oregon Timber Conservation Act of August 28, 1937; or the Reindeer Act of September 1, 1937.

Grazing permit:

An authorization that permits the grazing of a specified number and class of livestock on a designated area of grazing district lands during specified seasons each year (Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act).

Hardrock minerals:

Locatable minerals that are neither leasable minerals (oil, gas, coal, oil shale, phosphate, sodium, potassium, sulphur, asphalt, or gilsonite) nor saleable mineral materials (e.g., common variety sand and gravel). Hardrock minerals include, but are not limited to, copper, lead, zinc, magnesium, nickel, tungsten, gold, silver, bentonite, barite, feldspar, fluor spar, and uranium.

Homestead entry, original:

An original entry under the homestead laws; also, the first homestead entry that was made by an individual; also, a homestead entry that was made pursuant to the first homestead law, the Act of May 20, 1862 (12 Stat. 392) as codified in Sec. 2289 of the Revised Statutes. (Also see Entry, original; Stockraising homestead.)

Hunting:

Includes big- and small-game hunting, waterfowl hunting, and trapping.

Indian allotment:

An allocation of a parcel of public lands or Indian reservation lands to an Indian for individual use; also, the lands so allocated.

Inland water area:

Includes permanent inland water surface, such as lakes, ponds, and reservoirs having 40 acres or more of the area; streams, sloughs, estuaries, and canals 1/8 of a statute mile or more in width; deeply indented embayments and sounds, other coastal waters behind or sheltered by headlands, or islands separated by less than 1 nautical mile of water; and islands having less than 40 acres of area.

Lake (or pond):

A *natural* standing body of water.

Land Area:

A mining dry land and land temporarily or partially covered by water, such as marshlands, swamps, and river flood plains; streams, sloughs, estuaries, and canals less than 1/8 of a statute mile in width; and lakes, reservoirs, and ponds having less than 40 acres of water-surface area.

Lease:

An authorization to possess and use public land for a period of time sufficient to amortize capital investments in the land. (See also Competitive leasing and Noncompetitive leasing).

Leasable minerals:

Oil and gas; oil shale; coal; potash; phosphate; sodium; sulfur in Louisiana and New Mexico; gold, silver, and quicksilver in certain private land claims; and silica deposits in certain parts of Nevada.

License:

An authority granted by the United States to do a particular act or series of acts upon public lands without the licensee possessing any estate or interest in the land itself.

Locatable minerals:

Whatever are recognized as minerals by the standard authorities, whether metallic or other substances, and are found in sufficient quantity and quality to justify their location under the Mining Law of 1872, as amended. (See also Hardrock minerals.)

Lode claim:

A mining claim located for "veins or lodes of quartz or other rock in place" (30 U.S.C. 23). Lode claims may extend for 1,500 feet along the strike of the vein or lode and to a maximum of 300 feet on either side of the vein or lode.

Logical mining unit (LMU):

An area of land in which the recoverable coal reserves can be developed in an efficient, economical, and orderly manner as a unit with due regard to conservation of coal reserves and other resources. An LMU may consist of one or more Federal coal leases and may include intervening or adjacent lands in which the United States does not own the coal. All lands in an LMU are under the control of one operator or lessee, can be developed as a single operation, and are contiguous. Formation of LMUs was authorized by the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976, which amended the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 *et seq.*).

LU project lands:

Privately owned submarginal farmlands incapable of producing sufficient income to support the family of a farm owner and purchased under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937. These acquired lands became known as "Land Utilization Projects" and were subsequently transferred from jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to the U.S. Department of the Interior. They are now administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

MBF:

Thousand board feet. A board foot is a unit of lumber measurement 1 foot long, 1 foot wide, and 1 inch thick, or its equivalent. It is the standard unit of measurement in the logging and lumber industry by which standing timber is measured and sold and manufactured lumber is merchandised.

Millsite:

A site located on nonmineral land and used for mining or milling purposes (30 U.S.C. 42). Millsites are limited to 5 acres and may be located either by metes or bounds or by legal subdivision.

Mineral:

Organic and inorganic substances occurring naturally, with characteristics and economic uses that bring them within the purview of mineral laws; a substance that may be obtained under applicable laws from public lands by purchase, lease, or preemptive entry.

Mineral materials:

Minerals such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, and clay that are not obtainable under the mining or leasing law but that can be obtained under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

Mineral permit:

A permit that authorizes prospecting for certain leasable minerals on public lands described in the permit.

Mineral reservation:

Retention of the mineral estate by the grantor of a property; the grantee or patentee owns the land surface but not the minerals.

Mining claim:

A mineral entry and appropriation of public land under the Mining Law of 1872, as amended (30 U.S.C. 22 et seq.). There are four types of mining claims: lode claims, placer claims, millsites, and tunnel sites. Only tunnel sites may not be patented. A valid lode or placer claim contains a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit subject to location under the Mining Law of 1872. A valid millsite is one that is being used for the support of a mining or milling operation. A valid tunnel site is one that is being diligently worked and maintained.

Mining claim location:

The staking and recordation of a lode or placer claim, millsite, or tunnel site on public land. A valid location is one that is properly located, recorded, and maintained under Section 314 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, and the mining laws of the State where the claim or site is located.

MMBF:

Million board feet. (See MBF.)

Motorized recreation travel (other than off-road vehicle):

Includes driving for pleasure (driving or riding in motorized land-based vehicles on roads). Vehicles include cars, vans, campers, mopeds, and motorcycles. The primary purpose of the riding or driving, train or bus touring (riding in buses, trains, and similar vehicles), and other motorized travel activities must be for recreation. This does not include interstate highway traffic, nor does it include sightseeing on major thoroughroads *unless* there is quantitative evidence (activity participation survey) that the public lands are being used for these recreation purposes.

Multiple use:

A combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, and wildlife and fish, along with natural scenic, scientific, and historical values.

Noncompetitive mineral leasing:

Refers to leases issued to qualified applicants for lands not specifically known or presumed to contain mineral or petroleum deposits in quantity. Such leases can be issued on a first-come, first-served basis or through a random drawing procedure. (See also Competitive mineral leasing and Leasable minerals.)

Nonexclusive sites:

Mineral material disposal areas, such as community pits or common use areas, that are designated, maintained, and managed by the Bureau of Land Management and from which many small disposals are authorized under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

Nonmotorized recreation travel:

Activities that require nonmotorized equipment. Such activities include bicycling, horseback riding, running or jogging, sand sailing, backpacking, hiking, or walking for pleasure.

Nonoperating revenue:

Receipts of a miscellaneous nature, such as incidental receipts from taxes, fines, etc., that are not related specifically to, or received in the process of, conducting normal and regular business of the Bureau of Land Management as it pertains to the management of public lands and resources.

Nonuse:

An authorization issued to an applicant for nonuse of grazing privileges in whole or part; usually issued for one grazing season.

O&C lands:

Public lands in Western Oregon that were granted to the Oregon central railroad companies (later the Oregon & California Railroad Company) to aid in the construction of railroads but that were later forfeited and returned to the Federal Government by revestment of title. The term "O&C" lands, as often used, also refers to the reconveyed Coos Bay Military Wagon Road lands, which are public lands in Western Oregon that were once granted to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of the Coos Bay Military Wagon Road but that were later forfeited and returned to Federal ownership by reconveyance.

Obligations:

Payments, and amounts which the Government is obligated to pay, for goods and services received (or contracted for future delivery) made from appropriations during the fiscal year indicated.

Off-road vehicle (ORV):

Any vehicle capable of, or designed for, travel on or immediately over land, water, or other natural terrain, deriving motive power from any source other than muscle. The term excludes (1) any nonamphibious registered motorboat; (2) any fire, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle while being used for official or emergency purposes; and (3) any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by a permit, lease, license, agreement, or contract issued by the authorized officer or otherwise approved.

Off-road vehicle (ORV) travel:

Driving or riding in off-road areas (including trails). The type of vehicle and its capabilities are secondary to where and how the vehicle is used. The primary purpose of the riding or driving must be for recreation. Off-road travel includes off-road motorcycle and scooter driving, snowmobiling, etc.; specialized craft such as all-terrain vehicles, swamp buggies, and four-wheel drives; and conventional vehicles for off-road or trail purposes.

Operator:

An individual, group, association, or corporation authorized to conduct livestock grazing on public lands.

Original survey:

A cadastral survey that creates land boundaries and establishes them for the first time.

Paleontology:

A science dealing with the life of past geological periods as known from fossil remains.

Patent:

A Government deed; a document that conveys legal title to public lands to the patentee.

Permit:

A revocable authorization to use public land for a specified purpose for up to 3 years.

Placer claim:

A mining claim located for "all forms of deposits, excepting veins of quartz or other rock in place" (30 U.S.C. 35). A placer claim must generally be located by legal subdivision in conformance with the public land survey rather than by metes and bounds. A placer claim is limited to 20 acres per individual, although a placer claim may be up to 160 acres for an association of eight or more persons. Corporations are limited to 20-acre claims.

PLO:

Public land order. An order affecting, modifying, or canceling a withdrawal or reservation that has been issued by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to powers of the President delegated to the Secretary by Executive Order 9146 of April 24, 1942, or 9337 of April 24, 1943.

Protraction diagram:

A diagram representing the plan of extension of cadastral surveys over unsurveyed public lands based upon computed values for the corner positions.

Public auction:

A sale of land through competitive, usually oral, bidding.

Public domain lands:

Original public domain lands that have never left Federal ownership; also, lands in Federal ownership that were obtained by the Government in exchange for public domain lands or for timber on public domain lands. One category of public lands.

Public lands:

Any land and interest in land owned by the United States that are administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership, except for (1) lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf, and (2) lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aluets, and Eskimos. Includes public domain and acquired lands. (See definitions.)

Public land States:

Refers to the 30 states that made up the public domain at its greatest extent. These states are Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

R&PP:

Recreation and Public Purposes Act. (See definition.)

Receipts:

All money received and credited to the proper account as required by law. Does not include collections held by the U.S. Treasury pending future determination of disposition by the Bureau of Land Management.

Reclamation homestead entry:

An entry initiated under the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 338; 43 U.S.C., Sec. 43 et seq.), that provides for the issuance of patents to applicants who settle upon and improve agricultural public land parcels not exceeding 160 acres within reclamation projects.

Recreation and Public Purposes Act:

Act of June 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 741), as amended, that provides for the purchase or lease of public lands by (a) Federal, State, or local governmental units for any activity that serves the interest of the general public consistent with public policy or (b) nonprofit organizations if the lands are to be used for recreation purposes in an established or proposed recreation project area.

Recreation visit

A visit to Bureau of Land Management lands and waters by an individual for the purpose of engaging in any activities, except those that are part of or incidental to the pursuit of a gainful occupation, whether for a few minutes or a full day.

Rental:

The amount paid periodically (usually annually) by the holder of a lease or right-of-way grant for the right to use land or resources for the purposes set out in the lease or grant.

Reserved lands:

Federal lands that are dedicated or set aside for a specific public purpose or program and that are, therefore, generally not subject to disposition under the operation of all of the public land laws. (See also Revocation and Withdrawal.)

Reservoir:

A man-made, standing body of water whose water levels may be controlled.

Resurvey:

A cadastral survey to identify and re-mark the boundaries of lands that were established by a prior survey.

Revocation:

Generally, an action that cancels a previous official act; specifically, an action that cancels a withdrawal. Revocation is usually done in conjunction with restoration, which opens the public lands.

Right-of-way:

A permit or an easement that authorizes the use of lands for certain specified purposes, such as the construction of forest access roads or a gas pipeline.

Riparian habitat:

Areas of land directly influenced by permanent water. Lakeshores and streambanks are typical riparian areas. Excluded are such sites as ephemeral streams or washes that do not exhibit the presence of vegetation dependent upon free water in the soil. Wetland and riparian areas are especially important because they are a critical source of biological diversity.

Saleable minerals:

Sand, gravel, stone, soil, and other common-variety mineral materials disposed of through sales at not less than their appraised price or through free-use permits (see definition).

Sale of materials:

A competitive or noncompetitive sale by contract at not less than the appraised price of materials (timber and mineral) under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

Santini-Burton Act:

Act of December 23, 1980 (Public Law 96-586, 94 Stat. 3381), that provides for the orderly disposal of Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, and also provides for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

Sawtimber:

Logs of sufficient size and quality to be suitable for conversion into lumber or veneer.

Section 3:

(See Grazing permit.)

Section 15:

(See Grazing lease.)

Site-based recreation activities (other than camping, hunting, or nonmotorized travel):

Includes sightseeing (the viewing of scenery; natural, historic, and archaeological sites; landscapes; or other features), picnicking, nature study and photography, mountain climbing and caving, gathering and collecting activities (mushrooms, rocks, and flowers), interpretation (guided and unguided touring, talks, and programs), and other environmental education events.

Small game habitat:

Habitat areas used by small game animals (including upland game species) at some time during their yearly life cycle.

Small tract lease:

A parcel of public lands of 5 acres or less that has been found to be chiefly valuable for sale or lease as a home, cabin, camp, recreational, convalescent, or business site under the Act of June 1, 1938.

Special land use permit:

A permit that authorizes the use of public land for a purpose not specifically authorized under other regulation or statute.

State Office:

The first-level administrative unit of the Bureau of Land Management field organization. It comprises a geographic area consisting of one or more States.

Stockraising homestead:

A homestead not exceeding 640 acres initiated under the Stockraising Homestead Act, which provided for the homesteading of lands chiefly valuable for grazing and raising forage crops. Minerals in these lands were reserved to the United States. The provisions for stockraising homesteads were by implication repealed by the Taylor Grazing Act.

Stream with fishery potential:

A stream that currently does not support a sport fishery but that could be changed into a fishable stream with management (i.e., stocking, removal of barriers, etc.).

Sustained yield:

The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual, or regular periodic, output of the various renewable resources of the public lands consistent with multiple use.

Threatened species:

Any animal or plant species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a part of its range. (Also see Candidate species and Endangered species.)

Trespass:

An unauthorized use of Federal lands and/or resources.

Tunnel site:

A site located for the development of a vein or lode or for the anticipated discovery of previously unknown veins or lodes. The locator of a tunnel site is given the right to all veins cut by the tunnel within 3,000 feet of its portal, and to 1,500 feet along the length of each blind vein or lode cut. A tunnel site location lapses if not worked for a period of at least 6 months.

Unlawful enclosures or occupancy:

Enclosures of public lands made or maintained by any party, association, or corporation without valid claim.

U.S.C.:

United States Code.

Vacant public land:

Public land that is not reserved, appropriated, or set aside for a specific or designated purposes. Such land is not covered by any non-Federal right or claim other than permits, leases, rights-of-way, and unreported mining claims.

Visitor hour:

A unit used to measure duration of recreation use. A visitor hour involves the presence of a person on a recreation area or site for the purpose of engaging in recreation activities for either continuous, intermittent, or simultaneous periods of time aggregating 60 minutes.

Water-based recreation activities (other than boating or fishing):

Includes swimming, general water play, waterskiing, ski jumping, platter riding, and other similar activities that occur outside a boat.

Waterfowl habitat:

The total acreage of all wetlands, lakes, ponds, and reservoirs on BLM lands. Uplands used for nesting are not included.

Wetlands:

Permanently wet or intermittently flooded areas where the water table (fresh, saline, or brackish) is at, near, or above the soil surface for extended intervals, where hydric wet soil conditions are normally exhibited, and where water depths generally do not exceed 2 meters. Marshes, shallows, swamps, muskegs, lake bogs, and wet meadows are examples of wetlands.

Wild free-roaming horses and burros:

All unbranded and unclaimed horses and burros using public lands as all or part of their habitat.

Wilderness:

An area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvement or human habitation, that is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and that (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, education, scenic, or historical value.

Winter sports:

Includes ice skating, skiing (downhill and cross-country), snowshoeing, sledging, and tobogganing as well as activities such as snow sculpture and general snow play.

Withdrawal:

An action that restricts the disposition of public lands and that holds them for specific public purposes; also, public lands that have been dedicated to public purposes. (See also Reserved lands and Revocation.)

Woodlands:

Forest lands usually supporting open-grown, widely scattered trees of marginal merchantability and generally more valuable for watershed or wildlife protection purposes than for the production of timber for commercial purposes.

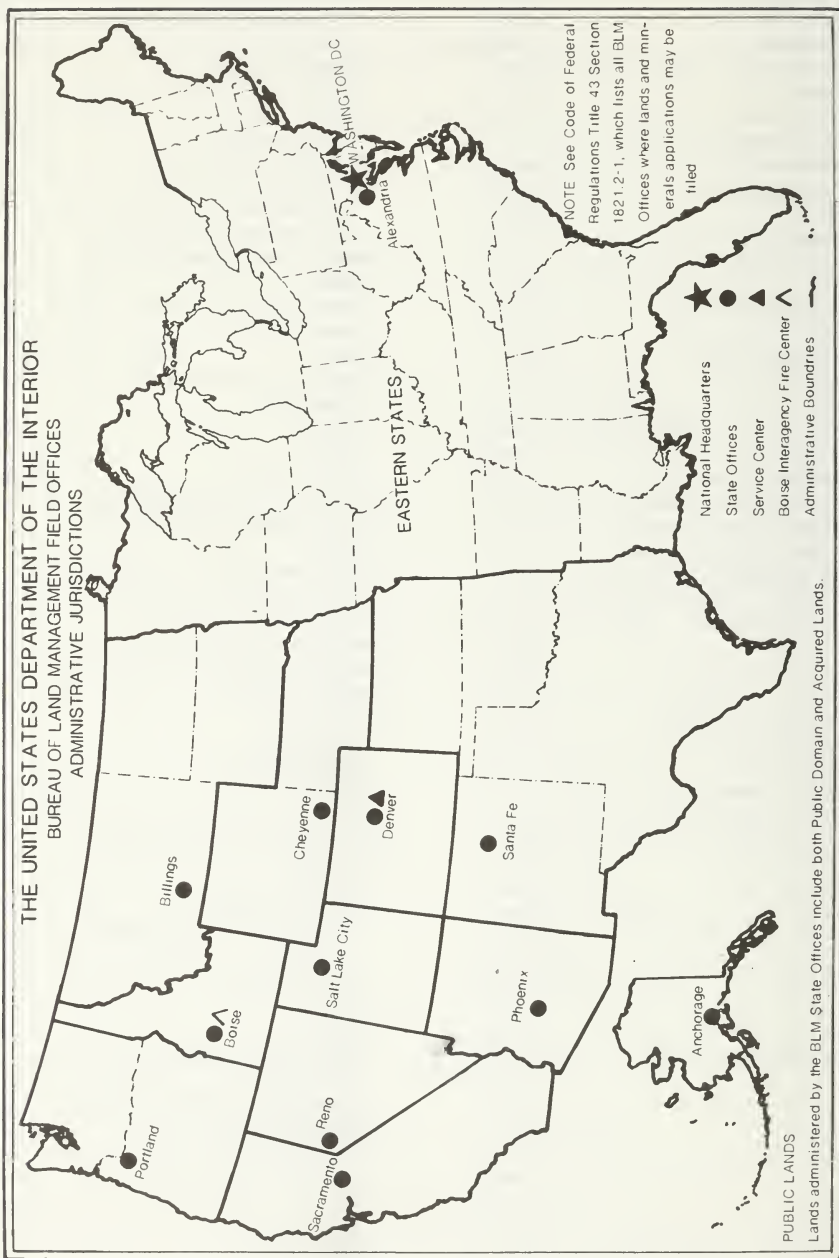
	<i>Table</i>		<i>Table</i>
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Note — The tables presented in this annual report provide summary statistics, at the geographic State level in most cases, for all Bureau of Land Management lands. For additional information contact the Office of Public Affairs, Bureau of Land Management at the address or telephone number below.

Office	Area of Responsibility	Address and telephone
Headquarters	National	U.S. Department of the Interior 18th and C Streets, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20240 (202) 343-5717
Alaska State Office	Alaska	222 W. 7th Avenue, No. 13 Anchorage, AK 99513-7599 (907) 271-5555
Arizona State Office	Arizona	3707 North 7th Street P.O. Box 16563 Phoenix, AZ 85011 (602) 640-5504
California State Office	California	Federal Building 2800 Cottage Way, E-2841 Sacramento, CA 95825-1889 (916) 978-4746
Colorado State Office	Colorado	2850 Youngfield Street Lakewood, CO 80215 (303) 236-1700
Idaho State Office	Idaho	3380 Americana Terrace Boise, ID 83706 (208) 334-1406
Montana State Office	Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota	Granite Tower 222 North 32nd Street P.O. Box 36800 Billings, MT 59107 (406) 255-2913
Nevada State Office	Nevada	850 Harvard Way P.O. Box 12000 Reno, NV 89520 (702) 785-6586
New Mexico State Office	New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas	Joseph M. Montoya Federal Building South Federal Place P.O. Box 1449 Santa Fe, NM 87504-1449 (505) 988-6316
Oregon State Office	Oregon, Washington	825 N.E. Multnomah Street P.O. Box 2965 Portland, OR 97208 (503) 231-6274
Utah State Office	Utah	P.O. Box 45155 Salt Lake City, UT 84145-0155 (801) 539-4080
Wyoming State Office	Wyoming, Nebraska	2515 Warren Avenue P.O. Box 1828 Cheyenne, WY 82003 (307) 772-2111
Eastern States Office	All States bordering on and east of the Mississippi River	350 South Pickett Street Alexandria, VA 22304 (703) 461-1369
Boise Interagency Fire Center	National	3905 Vista Avenue Boise, ID 83705 (208) 389-2457

